FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, APRIL 21, 1856. [NO. 2029.]

AMERICAN STATE CONVENTION.

We gave in our last the result of the deliberations of the Convention. From the official proceedings in the Wilmington Herald, we compile the following more extended report.

GREENSBORO', THURSDAY, 11½ O'Clock, }
April 10 1856. }

The State Convention of the American party met at 11½ o'clock, this day, in the town of Greensboro', at Young Men's Hall, and was called to order by Mr. Wm. H. Harrison, of Wake, on whose motion C. T. N. Davis, Esq., of McDowell, was called to the Chair, and Seaton Gales, of Wake, and M. S. Sherwood, of Guilford, were requested to act as Secretaries.

The Hall being very much crowded, and there being still many out who desired admittance, on the suggestion of W. F. McKesson, Esq., of Burke, a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Ralph Gorrell, E. W. Ogburn, and David McLean, was appointed to make application for one of the churches for the use of the Convention, and in a short time reported, through Mr. Gorrell, by tendering the Presbyterian Church to the Convention to hold their sessions in; which report was received with applause.

The several counties were then called, and the delegates announced. [37 Counties were represented by 196 delegates. 7 Counties were represented by proxies among the delegations from other counties.]

On motion the Chair appointed one member from each Congressional District, to report officers for the permanent organization of the Convention.

The Convention then adjourned to meet at 2½ o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The Convention met at the time appointed, C. T. N. Davis Esq., in the Chair. J. D. Hyman Esq., from the Committee to select permanent officers, reported as follows:

For President, Hon. Sion H. Rogers of Wake.
Vice Presidents.

1st. Cong'l. Dis't	W. E. Mann of Pasquotank.	
2d. "	"	Col. E. W. Montfort, of Onslow.
3d. "	"	Jos. H. Flanner, of N. Hanover.
4th. "	"	Dr. E. A. Crudup, of Franklin.
5th. "	"	Jas. A. Long, of Davidson.
6th. "	"	A. J. Stedman, of Chatham.
7th. "	"	S. P. Alexander, Mecklenburg.
8th. "	"	W. F. McKesson, of Burke.

For Secretaries, Messrs. Seaton Gales, of Wake, T. Burr Jr., of New Hanover, M. S. Sherwood, of Guilford, J. F. Bell Jr., of Rowan.

Hon. S. H. Rogers, was conducted to the Chair, by L. B. Carmichael, of Wilkes, and Hon. Jno. Long, of Randolph, and upon taking his seat addressed the Convention, in a most able and satisfactory manner. His speech elicited great applause.

Jno. H. Haughton, Esq., of Chatham moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of this Convention, appoint a committee consisting of two members from each Congressional District in the State, to prepare and report business for the action of this Convention.

Adopted, and the President appointed the following as the Committee.

1st.	Dis't	W. E. Mann, Jno. H. Ivey.
2d.	"	J. D. Flanner, J. S. Shiver.
3d.	"	J. W. Cameron, Jno. Cowan.
4th.	"	J. J. W. Tucker, H. K. Nash.
5th.	"	J. H. Haughton, Ralph Gorrell.
6th.	"	Jno. W. Thomas, Chalmers Glenn.
7th.	"	V. C. Barringer, J. H. Carson.
8th.	"	Jno. D. Hyman, L. B. Carmichael.

The Convention was than addressed by Messrs. Waddell, of Chatham, Foster of Randolph, and Stedman of Pittsboro.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

FRIDAY MORNING, April 11, 1856.

The committee charged with the duty of preparing business for the action of this Convention, through their chairman, John H. Haughton, Esq., reported as follows:

PLATFORM

Resolved, That the American party of North Carolina hereby ratify and approve the nominations of MILLARD FILLMORE for President and of ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON for Vice-President of the United States.

Resolved, That we hereby adopt the platform of principles of the National Council assembled in Philadelphia in February last, as follows: [heretofore published in this paper.]

WHEREAS, There have heretofore existed various and conflicting views both among Whigs and Democrats as to the propriety of amending the State Constitution, and as to the manner and extent of amendment; and in order that the grand principles of Americanism may not be trammeled in the ensuing canvass by vexed State questions raised by the former political organizations: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American party, eschewing sectional issues in the State as well as the Union, hereby declare their purpose of abiding by and maintaining the Representative basis of the present Constitution of North Carolina.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a progressive system of internal improvement—such as will ultimately develope the resources of the State, and such as will not burthen the people with oppressive taxation.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the policy of the General Government in squandering the public lands to provide homesteads for foreign paupers and convicts.

The next business in order before the Convention being the nomination of a candidate for the office of Governor, the roll was called, and the delegates from the different counties proceeded to vote, each county casting the number of votes it is entitled to in the House of Commons, when JOHN A. GILMER, of Guilford County, was unanimously chosen by the counties represented in the Convention, and declared to be the nominee of the party for Governor. The result was received with loud and prolonged applause, and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Carmichael, of Wilkes, Baker, of New Hanover, and Gales, of Wake, was appointed to wait on Mr. Gilmer, inform him of his nomination, and conduct him to the Convention. The committee in a short time returned with Mr. Gilmer, and, upon his entrance, he was greeted with three hearty cheers, and the long-continued plaudits of the Convention. He then proceeded to address the Convention, accepting the nomination, "with the platform annexed," and pledging himself to thoroughly canvass the State. We regret that we did not take notes of this admirable speech, for it was well worthy of republication. It was a powerful effort, and in matter and manner was an earnest of the style in which the canvass is to be conducted by our nominee. Mr. Gilmer is a strong stump speaker, with much experience in political affairs, fluent, humorous, ready, and with many of the appliances and arts of the popular orator. He will be a dangerous competitor.

The Convention then proceeded to elect two Electoral candidates for the State at large, when L. B. CARMICHAEL, of Wilkes, and JNO. W. CAMERON, of Cumberland, were chosen.

The Convention was ably addressed by Messrs. Jno. W. Cameron, Jno. A. Baker, (our townsman, who acquitted himself admirably,) M. Q. Waddell, H. K. Nash, J. T. Morehead, and Victor C. Barringer.

J. H. Haughton, Esq., addressed the Convention, stating that in a conversation he had had with the Hon. Jno. P. Kennedy, this morning, that gentleman had assured him *that Mr. Fillmore would accept the nomination of the party, for President.* Mr. Kennedy is one of the confidential friends of Mr. Fillmore, is believed to be authorized to speak for him, and therefore this statement may be considered as settling the question, as regards his acceptance or declination of the nomination. Mr. Kennedy happened to pass through Greensboro' on Thursday, on his way to Columbia.

M. Q. Waddell, Esq., announced that the delegates from the Chatham Electoral District, had this morning chosen A. J. Stedman, Esq., of Pittsboro', Elector of that District. Mr. S. was formerly a member of the Democratic party, but now zealously and ably labors for true American principles.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 2½ O'clock.

Mr. Waddell of Chatham, called upon the members to express their sentiments fully and freely as to the course proper to be pursued in the coming canvass. He addressed the Convention at length and took his seat amid much applause.

Mr. Waddell was followed by Messrs. Stedman, Mann, Gales, Harrison, Pickett, Long, Crudup, McKesson, Wharton, Kelly, and Cameron.

On motion of Mr. Haughton, 4 assistant electors for the State were appointed, viz: John Pool, of Pasquotank, L. F. Siler of Henderson, Hon. R. S. Donnell, of Craven, and Gen. J. A. Young of Mecklenburg.

The President likewise appointed the following gentlemen Assistant Electors for the various Congressional Districts viz:

1st.	Dis't.	Henry A. Gilliam, of Washington.
2d.	"	C. Randolph Thomas, of Carteret
3d.	"	Jno. A. Baker, of New Hanover.
4th.	"	E. A. Crudup, of Franklin.
5th.	"	Angus R. Kelly of Moore.
6th.	"	Rob't B. Watt, of Rockingham.
7th.	"	Sam'l H. Walkup, of Union.
8th.	"	Todd R. Caldwell, of Burke.

Executive Committee.

H. W. Miller, of Wake,
Ralph Gorrell, of Guilford,
Henry K. Nash, of Orange,
Thos. D. Meares, of Brunswick,
Thos. J. Wilson, of Forsythe,
Wm. H. Harrison, of Wake,
N. W. Woodfin, of Buncombe,
R. A. Caldwell, of Anson,
John Pool, of Pasquotank,
John N. Washington, of Craven.

The thanks of the Convention were tendered to the Presbyterian Church, to the Rail Roads, to the citizens of Greensboro', and to the officers of the Convention.

The President then addressed the Convention urging zeal and activity, and declared it adjourned *sine die.*

Another extensive Manufactory at Franklinsville.—We are gratified to learn that a company has recently organized with a large capital for the purpose of carrying on various Manufacturing operations at Franklinsville, near this place. They will erect an extensive Foundry for casting all kinds of Machinery, Hollow ware, and Stoves, &c., manufacture Plows, Wagons, Buckets and a variety of other articles, all of which they will sell at Northern prices and on as liberal terms as can be bought elsewhere. There is near to hand a bed of the best of Iron ore which the company have already secured, and as they have a very extensive brick building with any degree of water power, now in use for other purposes, they will be able to begin and complete their new operations early in the Summer. Thus adding another important establishment to the "Deep River Factories."—*Asheborough Bulletin.*

FROM EUROPE.—The Washington, at New York on Monday, brings 4 days, and the Cambria, at Halifax on Monday, 7 days later dates.

Markets.—Cotton, prices easier but not quotably lower. Sales of 12,000 bales for the five days before the sailing of the Cambria. A decline of 1s to 1s 6d in flour, by the Washington. No change since reported by the Cambria.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—The receipts of cotton since Sept. 1, 1855, are 2,994,785 bales; an increase of 924,812 bales over the preceding year.

LATEST FROM NEW YORK!

New Spring and Summer Goods!!

S. M. THOMAS

WOULD inform his friends, his numerous customers, and the Public generally, that he is receiving, direct from head-quarters, the largest, cheapest, and best assorted Stock of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Mantillas, Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes, &c., Ever offered by him. All of which have been selected with especial reference for the wants and taste of the People, and will be offered at a small advance on cost for CASH, or on time to prompt Payers.

S. M. THOMAS, Corner of Market and Gillespie Street.

March 31, 1856. 91*4t

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 17, 1856.

COUNTY FAIR.—We commence to-day and will conclude in Monday's issue the publication of the premiums offered by the Agricultural Society of Cumberland, for articles to be exhibited at the third Annual Fair. The list has been largely extended and the premiums offered are liberal. We hope to see a handsome exhibition of the industry and population of this and the neighboring Counties.

SUICIDE.—On Tuesday last, in the lower end of Moore county, near Crain's Creek Post Office, a young unmarried woman named Elizabeth Jackson, daughter of Burgess Jackson, of a very respectable family, committed suicide by hanging herself.

ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY AND MURDER.—In the same neighborhood as the above melancholy occurrence, and a few nights previous, an old man named Paul Allen, residing with his wife only, was called out of his dwelling by a negro, on pretence that a neighbor was taken suddenly ill, and after going a short distance from his house, was assaulted by the negro, his skull broken, his mouth and ears and eyes stuffed with sand, and thus left, the negro evidently supposing him to be dead. The negro then went to the house, and first by a plausible story, and afterwards by threats, induced the wife to give him the old man's saddle-bags, which were supposed to contain a quantity of silver money. That, however, had been taken out. The negro made off, but was afterwards arrested, but as he could not be positively identified, it was agreed that he should be sent out of the State. He was forthwith carried to Richmond. Mr. Allen managed after a while to creep to his house, and alarm the neighbors. His condition is still very precarious, however.

SHOCKING CRUELTY.—We learn that a man named Thompson was convicted at Columbus Superior Court, last week, for manslaughter, and branded. He was convicted of having, by cruel neglect, starved two small children who had been entrusted to his keeping by the Wardens of the Poor of Columbus county. They died of hunger and want of attention. A gentleman who was present at the trial writes us, that the testimony disclosed a tale of cruelty seldom equalled in this region. It was revolting and sickening to listen to the details of the case.

THE CURRENCY.—CONSTRUCTION OF LAWS.—In the charge of Judge Saunders against small notes published in last Thursday's Observer, it was claimed that the Legislature which chartered the Bank of Fayetteville intended to prohibit the issue of small bills, but omitted it by an "oversight." Similar statements have been made heretofore in the Standard, and by other opponents of small note issues, who seem to think that the legal effect and meaning of the charter may be ascertained by referring to the opinions, thoughts, sayings, &c., of the members of the two houses, and that it is proper to refer to these for that purpose.

Willing to meet these persons on their own ground, we have followed their example, and proved, we think, that they are in error in this as in all other points at issue.

But there is no propriety in such references. The intention of the Legislature is to be ascertained in no such way. Least of all is there propriety in the declaration by Judge Saunders. The Judge, to sustain some of his notions on the currency, referred to some decision of the Supreme Court of a neighboring State. To sustain our view of the construction of the Charter, and of the impropriety of the Judge's course, we beg leave to refer him to a higher tribunal—to the Supreme Court of the United States.

In the case of Aldridge *vs.* Williams, under the Compromise Act of 1833 about the tariff, such aid was invoked by counsel in the Supreme Court—and if there ever was a law in construing which there was a need of such reference, and a propriety in it, it was this law—on which the Court, speaking through the Chief Justice, said:

"In expounding this law the judgment of the Court cannot, *in any degree*, be influenced by the construction placed upon it by individual members of Congress in the debates which took place on its passage, nor the motives or reasons assigned by them for supporting or opposing amendments that were offered. *The law as it passed*, is the will of the majority of both houses, and the only mode in which that will is spoken is in the act itself; and we must gather their intention from the language *there used, comparing it, when any ambiguity exists* with *the laws* upon the *same subject*, and looking, if necessary, to the public history of the times in which it was passed."—Aldridge *vs* Williams, 3. How. 24.

Now what can be more clear or applicable? We are to reject all opinions, motives, debates of individual members; and look at the law as it passed, as the only mode in which the will of the Legislature is spoken. If there be any ambiguity, we are to look to other laws on the same subject, &c.

Now many charters from 1804 have been passed in the same general terms, and every one has been held without dispute or question to convey the power to issue notes of one and two dollars, except when the issue of small notes has been expressly forbidden or excepted. In the charter of the Bank of Fayetteville, we have the general words without the qualification or prohibition. It is therefore plain that the Bank's right to issue small notes is beyond dispute. It has express power to issue them, or it has not express power to issue *any* notes.

VALUE OF THE SOUTH TO THE UNION AND TO THE NORTH.—Northern papers and speakers and writers are not in the habit of speaking very respectfully of the resources and capacity of the South. A few figures may be of service in changing their opinions and expressions.

The Report on Commerce and Navigation during the year ending June 30th, 1854 showed the whole amount of exports for that year to have been $252,047,000. Of this $111,277,220 were in articles the *exclusive* products of the South. $107,551,397 were of articles common to both sections. Only $33,218,383 were in articles the exclusive product of the North.

The Chicago Tribune has been looking into this report for the year ending June 30th, 1855, and in stating the vast amounts expended in the importation of luxuries into the United States states the account between North and South even more favorably for the latter than during the year preceding.

Says the Tribune:

"We boast of our ability to feed the world, and of the business we are doing in that way now; but few suppose that the silks—piece goods, including ribands, but not buttons and ornaments chiefly manufactured of silk—brought here for the adornment of Republicans and their wives and daughters exceed in value, by eight millions of dollars, all the flour that we send abroad. Yet such is the fact. In the year ending June 30th, 1855, we exported $14,783,394 in flour, and imported $22,470,911 in silks, leaving the balance we have above stated to be charged to the difference between the pride of Americans and the appetite of all the world besides.

"Our cornfields, particularly in the West, are the occasion of much national boasting. We measure them singly by miles square, and estimate their aggregate value in hundreds of millions; but the amount of this our national staple which we send abroad is overshadowed by the cost of the cigars with which we poison breath and ruin health. In the period we have named corn worth $1,374,077 left our ports, and cigars valued at $3,311,935 were brought in.

"The herds of cattle and the resulting barrels of beef people never tire of talking of. They see in them a large part of the material with which we claim we can fill the maw of all civilized mankind. Our merchants who are in that line watch the foreign markets with great solicitude, and guage their prices by signals from the other side of the water. But of beef, tallow, hides, and "horn-cattle" we sold for other countries only $2,214,554 in the last commercial year, and during that time we bought brandy to the amount of $3,241,408.

"We deal largely in tobacco, raise it in quantities, chew and smoke it without limit. It constitutes the third in value in the list of commodities which this country has to spare. Yet we export only $11,319,319 in value of this article yearly, and last year we received in return tea and coffee amounting in round numbers to $24,000,000. Even in narcotics the balance of trade is largely against us.

"Bacon, lard, and live hogs are not unimportant items in our commerce; yet we send abroad only enough of these to buy the linen that we wear."

What balances this large account against us? Why, as the Tribune remarks, "Cotton is King." "*That* wipes out the pecuniary effects of the follies and extravagances which all have conspired to commit." The value of the cotton exported last year was $109,456,000—an amount greater than the value of all other exports, specie included.

The cotton of the South and the millions of dollars worth of other articles the products of the South, seek the markets of the world through Northern ports and in Northern vessels. The importations which pay for them find markets here through the same channels.

It is wonderful, with such facts yearly published in the official reports of the Government, showing the immense value of South to North, that the fanaticism which threatens the Union and its manifold blessings is for a moment tolerated among our shrewd, calculating brethren beyond the line.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—The proceedings of a meeting of the "American" party at Troy, on the 8th inst., (to appoint delegates to Greensboro',) which the meeting requested should be published in this paper, have only come to us, in the Asheboro' Bulletin, since the meeting and adjournment of the Greensboro' Convention has rendered their publication unnecessary.

With regard to National matters, it was

"Resolved, that we do most cordially approve and ratify the proceedings of the American Convention, recently held at Philadelphia; That Millard Fillmore, by his sound and conservative principles—by his devotion to the best interests of the whole American people—by his attachment to the Union—and especially by his "Washington like administration" of this Government, has endeared himself in the hearts of the American people. That it is the palpable duty of every true American to support a man so pre-eminently qualified as he is to preside as the chief Magistrate of this Nation.

"Resolved, that we will cheerfully support Andrew Jackson Donelson, of Tennessee, for Vice President of the United States.

"Very lucid and forcible addresses were delivered on the occasion by Hon. Edmund Deberry and Jonathan Worth, Esqrs. Mr. Deberry having served long in Congress with Millard Fillmore, and being familiar with his character and talents ere his name was ever thought of in connection with a higher office, portrayed his patriotism and acquirements in a comprehensive manner. He also served with Gen. Pierce about the same time, whom he described as a person altogether inferior to Mr. Fillmore, and undeserving the high post he now holds.

"On motion it was resolved, that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Asheboro' Bulletin, Argus and Observer, Fayetteville.

E. G. L. BARRINGER, Chm'n.
WM. B. JORDAN, Sec'y.

DIED,

In this place, yesterday morning, the 16th inst., Mrs. FANNY PEARCE, relict of the late Rev. John H. Pearce, aged 68 years.

Rail Road Stocks.—On Tuesday last, 5 shares of Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Stock at public sale brought 875 per share—and, on Wednesday, in Petersburg, 9 shares of Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Stock brought 861 per share.

Farmers' Southerner.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS

Cape Fear Line. April 14 and 16, Str Flora McDonald, with goods for E Belo, Union Co, Mess & Parker, W A Lash, Martin, Bitting & Co, Smitherman & Spencer, Vestal & Watson, J A McColeman, T B Tyson, R T Long, S J Hinsdale, Houston & Overby, Elking Co, Transon & Bro, Lehman & Butner, A Brower, Murchison, Reid & Co, W Martin, Hauser & Wilson, R G Lindsay, J Worth & Sons, Morrison, Richardson & Co, S L Gilmer, J J Leach, D H Stanback, J Byrns, Rock fish Co, I Long, Worth & Utley, Lehman, Butner & Lehman, A A McKethan, J Cowles jr. C F & D R Nav Co, Starr & Williams, D J McIver, A P & R C Poindexter, S C Smith & Co, R D Schweinitz, E N Moffitt, C W Williams & Co, W B Moffitt, D Hackney & Son, J M Worth & Son, Miss C Stauber, J N Smith, J M & W Raper, A B Marsh, Burham & Hough, D Murchison & Son, Rockish Co, J Newlin & Son, H A London, Vestal & Pike, T A Brooks, Christian & Lassiter, G W Williams & Co, G W I Goldston, Foust & Bro.

Lutterloh's Line. Str Magnolia with Passengers, and goods for Morrison, Richardson & Co, F Fries, Morrison, McNeill & Co, H L Myrover & Co, T J Boner & Clinard, Boner & Crist, R Gray, J Brannin, Farlow & Winslow, Moffitt & Brown, W A H Welsh, Mrs J A McRae, H & E J Lilly, Jas M Smith, F L Gorrell, W R McKenzie, H Holland, S Mathews, W Maxem, D Maxwell, W Strickland.

LIST OF PREMIUMS

For the Third Annual Fair of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society, to be held at Fayetteville, Oct. 29th, 30th and 31st, 1856.

BRANCH 1.—LIVE STOCK

1ST DIVISION.

HORSES.

1st Class.—Thorough Bred

For best Stallion over 4 years old,	$5
2d best do. " "	3
" Stallion over 2 and under 4 years old	3
" " Colt under 2 years old	2
" Brood Mare over 4 years old	4
2d best do. " "	3
" Brood Mare and Colt by her side	4
" Filly under 4 years old	2

In this class purity of blood being the highest point of distinction, a well authenticated pedigree must in every case accompany each animal put on exhibition, to compete for prizes.

2d Class.—Draught Horses for Road and Farm Work.

For best Stallion over 4 years old	$5
2d best do. "	3
" Stallion over 2 and under 4 years old	3
" " Colt under 2 years old	2
" Brood Mare over 4 years old	5
2d best do. "	3
" Filly over 2 and under 4 years old	2

3d Class.—Matched Horses.

For best pair matched Carriage Horses	$5
" " Horses	5
2d best do.	4

4th Class.—Single Harness and Saddle Horses.

For best single harness Horse (Mare or Gelding)	$4
2d best " " "	3
" Saddle Horse	4
2d best do.	3

In the classification for Saddle and Harness Horses individual excellence in form, size, action and disposition, will be regarded as chief points of merit.

JACKS AND JENNETTS.

For best Jack with approved certificate	$5
" Jennett "	4

MULES.

For best pair of Mules over 3 years old	5
2d best pair do. "	4
" Single Mule	3

2D DIVISION.

CATTLE.

1st Class.—Devons

For best Bull over 3 years old	$4
2d best do. "	3
" Bull over 2 years and under 3	3
" Bull over 1 and under 2 years	2
" Bull Calf	2
" Cow 3 years old and over	4
2d best do. " "	3
" Cow over 2 years and under 3	2
" Heifer Calf	1

The same classification adopted and premiums offered for Durhams, Ayrshires, Alderneys and Herefords.

Grades of Mixed Blood and Native Cattle.

For best Bull over 3 years old	$4
" Bull under 3 "	3
" Cow " "	2

Working Oxen

For best pair Work Oxen	4
2d best do.	2

In this class, size, action and docility will be regarded as chief points of merit.

Fat Cattle.

For best lot of Fat Cattle, not less than 3	$3
" single Ox, Cow, or spayed Heifer	2

Milch Cows.

For best Milch Cow, giving not less than 20 quarts	5
2d best do. " " 16 "	3

Quality as well as quantity, to be taken into consideration to determine the best Cow, and the length of time the Cow will give milk, escutcheon marks, &c.

3D DIVISION.

SHEEP.

1st Class.—Merino, Cotswold and Southdowns.

For best Buck	$4
" pen of Ewes, not less than 3	3
" " Lambs, " 3	2

Natives and Grades.

" pen of fat Wethers, not less than 3	2

GOATS.

For best pair Cashmere Goats	3
" Milking Goat, any kind	1

4TH DIVISION.

Swine.—Large Breed.

For best Boar over 1 year old	3
" Breeding Sow over 1 year old	2
" do., with not less than 6 pigs	3
" lot of Pigs, not less than 6, under 10 months	2

This class includes Berkshires, Leicestershires, Chesters, Woburns, Graziers and Kenilworths.

2d Class.—Small Breed.

For best Boar over 1 year old	$3
" Breeding Sow over 1 year old	2
" do. " " and not less than 6 pigs	2
" lot of Pigs, not less than 6, under 10 months	1

This class includes Suffolks, Essex, Neapolitan, Chinese, Guinea and Snap Dragons, and will be regarded chiefly for their fattening qualities.

3d Class.—Natives.

For best Boar over 2 years	$3
" Breeding Sow, " and not less than 6 pigs.	3
" lot of pigs, not less than 6, nor under 8 months	1

POULTRY.

For best pair of the following varieties:

Shanghais	$1	Sumatra	$1
Dorkings	1	Stone Fence	1
Polands	1	Dominica	1
Brahmas	1	Turkeys	1
Cochin	1	China Geese	1
Black Spanish	1	Canada Geese	1
Game	1	Common Geese	1
Wild Indian Game	1	Muscovy Ducks	1
		Common or Puddle do	1

For handsomest Pea Fowl	1
For best half dozen Guinea Fowls	1
Best and largest exhibition of Poultry by one exhibitor	3
Best exhibition of Pigeons	1

BRANCH 2.—AGRICULTURE.

1st Class.—Field Crops.

For best crop Wheat, not less than 50 acres, nor less than 30 bushels per acre,	$25
For best crop do. not less than 5 acres, nor less than 40 bushels per acre,	10
For 2d best crop Wheat, not less than 5 acres	5
For best crop Indian Corn, not less than 50 acres, nor less than 60 bushels per acre,	25
For best crop Indian Corn, not less than 5 acres of reclaimed or improved land, not less than 60 bushels per acre,	10
For 2d best do., not less than 60 bushels per acre	5
For best crop Barley, not less than 1 acre nor less than 40 bushels per acre	5
For best crop Rye, not less than 5 acres nor less than 20 bushels per acre	5
For best crop Oats, not less than 5 acres nor less than 40 bushels per acre	5
For best crop Buckwheat, not less than 1 acre nor less than 30 bushels per acre	5
For best crop Rice, not less than 5 acres nor less than 50 bushels per acre	10
For best crop Peas, not less than 5 acres nor less than 25 bushels per acre	5
For best crop do. on 1 acre, not less than 30 bushels	5
" " Beans, not less than 60 bu. per acre	5
" " Ground Peas, not less than 1 acre nor less than 50 bushels per acre	5
For best crop Cotton, not less than 50 acres nor less than 1250 lbs. per acre	25
For best crop do., not less than 1 acre nor less than 1600 lbs. per acre	10
For best crop Timothy, Orchard Grass, Blue Grass, Feather Grass or Herds Grass Hay, raised on 5 acres, one bale sent as a sample	10
For best acre of Hay, not less than 2½ tons	5
" crop Sweet Potatoes, not less than 1 acre nor less than 300 bushels per acre	5
For best crop Irish Potatoes, not less than ½ acre nor less than 300 bushels per acre	5
For best crop Turnips, not less than ½ acre nor less than 500 bushels per acre	5
For best crop do., not less than 2 acres	5
" " Beets, not less than ½ acre nor less than 400 bushels per acre	4
For best crop Carrots (with same conditions as for Beets)	4
For best crop Tobacco, not less than 1 acre	5
" lot of Tobacco	2
" crop ½ acre Hops, with full account of cultivation and preservation	5
For best crop ½ acre Flax, with account, as above	5

1. Statements to be made by competitors, on Field Crops. The land must be measured by some competent person, who shall make affidavit of the accuracy of the measurement, and the quantity of ground.

2. The applicant shall make affidavit, according to an approved form, of the quantity of grain raised on the ground, entered on the premium list, which affidavit must accompany the application for premiums, together with a sample of the grain or other product.

3. The principal object of the Society being to promote profitable cultivation, it does not offer premiums for crops produced by extravagant expenditure: therefore, a detailed, certified account of the expenses of cultivation must be made; the expense of labor and manures stated; and the kind of manures used.

4. The kind and condition of the soil; the quantity and kind of seed used; and the time and mode of planting or sowing stated. Samples of grain and vegetables produced, to be exhibited at the Fair.

5. The grain must either be weighed, or measured in a legal half bushel: Corn to be measured in the ear, and an average specimen of not less than four barrels of average quality of ears shelled, cleaned, and weighed or measured, as above, and the number of bushels thus estimated stated in the affidavit.

2d Class.—Agricultural Productions raised by the exhibitor.

For best variety of Bread Corn, ½ bushel as sample	$1
" " Corn for Stock, ½ bu. as sample	1
" ½ bushel of Meal	1
" variety Wheat, ½ bushel as sample	1
" " Oats, " "	1
" " Rye, " "	1
" " Barley " "	1
" " Rice, " "	1
" " Field Peas, " "	1
" " Ground do. " "	1
" " Sweet Potatoes, "	1
" " Irish do. "	1
" " Cotton, 2 stocks as sample	1
" " Grass Seeds adapted to this section of country for hay or grazing	2
For best specimen Cotton, 25 lbs. in seed	1
For greatest variety of above articles raised on one Farm	2
For best specimen Virgin dip Turpentine, 1 barrel as sample	1
For best specimen Rosin, 1 barrel as sample	1
" " Hemp, prepared or dressed	1
" " Flax, " "	1
" Maple Sugar	1
" Leaf Tobacco, not less than 10 lbs. as sample	1

3d Class.—Salt Provisions.

For best half bbl. Pickled or Mess Beef, sample to be cooked	$2
For best half bbl. Pickled or Mess Pork	2
" half dozen Bacon Hams, regardless of age, one to be cooked as a sample	2
For best half dozen Mutton or Venison Hams	1

Exhibitors must state in writing the mode of pickling the Beef or Pork, and curing and preserving the Bacon.

DAIRY.

For best sample Fresh Butter, not less than 5 lbs.	$2
2d best do. " "	1
" Firkin of Butter, not less than 80 lbs	3
2d best do. "	2
" specimen of Cheese	2

The process of making and preserving the Butter and Cheese, and its age, must be given in full by the exhibitor.

FOOD, CONDIMENTS, &c.

For best specimen Wheat Flour, 1 bbl. as a sample	$3
2d best " " " "	2
For best specimen Corn Meal, ½ bushel "	1
" " Buck Wheat Flour, ½ barrel "	2
" " Rye Flour, " "	2
" " Starch from Wheat, Potatoes, &c., 1 lb. as a sample	1
" " Wheat Bread, 2 loaves	1
" " Corn do., "	1
2d best do. do., "	50cts
" " Honey, ½ gal. strained, and in comb 5 lbs	1
" " Crackers, soda, butter & water, 5 lbs each	1
" " Jellies, Preserves, Pickles, Jams, Catsups, Cordials, &c., each	1
" " of the following dried Fruits: Peaches, Pears, Figs, Apples, of each not less than one peck; Grapes, Plums, Cherries and Whortleberries, of each not less than 5 lbs. as sample, each	1
For best domestic Wine, not less than 1 bottle	1
" and greatest varitety domestic Wine, not less than one bottle of each	2
For best specimen bottled Cider, not less than ½ dozen bottles	2
For best specimen Linseed, Turpentine, Cotton Seed, Castor, Fennel, or any other variety of Oil prepared by the exhibitor	1

4th Class.—Horticulture

FRUITS.

For best and greatest variety of Apples	$1
" " " Pears	1
" " " Peaches	1
" " " Quinces	1
" " " Figs	1
" " " Grapes	1

FRUIT TREES.

For largest and best variety of Apple Trees	$1
" " " Pear "	1
" " " Peach "	1
" " " Strawberry vines	1
" " " Raspberry "	1
" " " Gooseberry "	1
" " " Cranberry "	1

VEGETABLES.

For 3 best stalks Celery	$1
" " Cauliflower	1
" " Broccoli	1
" " Cabbage	1
For 2 " Egg Plant	1
For best variety Squash	1
" Peck of Onions	1
" Sugar Beets, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips, ½ dozen of each, for each variety	1
For best Pumpkins	1

Concluded on next page.

LIST OF PREMIUMS

For the Third Annual Fair of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society, to be held at Fayetteville, Oct. 29th, 30th and 31st, 1856.

Concluded.

BRANCH 3.—MECHANICS.

1st Class.—Plows.

For best side hill Plow $2
" double Mould Board 2
" 2 horse Plow 2
" Wrought do. 2
" " 2 horse Plow 2
" Subsoil Plow 2
" Cotton Scraper 2
" " Sweep 1
" Toothed Cultivator 1
" Harrow 1
" Horse Rake 1
" Iron Roller, smooth, 1
" Roller for crushing clods, wood or iron 1
" and greatest variety of Agricultural implements by one exhibitor 5

2d Class.—Farm Vehicles, &c.

For best 4 or 6 horse Road Wagon $4
" 2 horse " 2
" 1 horse " 1
" Rigging for hauling hay, fodder or straw 1
" Horse Cart (dumping) 1
" Ox Cart and Yoke 1
" Wheel-barrow 1
" Pair Wagon or Plow Hames 1
" Cart Saddle 1
" 2 horse Pleasure Carriage 2
2d best do do. 1
" Phaeton, Rockaway, top Buggy, open Buggy or Sulky, each. 1
2d best do. 1

3d Class.—Saddlery, &c.

For best set Carriage Harness $2
" Buggy or Sulky Harness 2
" Gent's Saddle, Bridle and Martingales 2
" Ladies' do. do. 2
" 4 horse wagon harness 2
" 2 horse do. 2
" 1 horse do. 1
" do. Plow Gear 1
" Cart Harness 1
" Felt Saddle Cloths 1

4th Class.—Machinery.

STEAM POWER

For best Engine, for Agricultural purposes $3
" Locomotive Engine 2

HORSE POWER.

For best Sweep, Horse Power $5
" Railway " 2
" Saw and Grist Mill and Threshing Machine, each 2
" Broadcasting and Drilling Machine for Grain or Grass Seed 2
" Broadcasting Machine for sowing Bone Dust, Guano, Lime, &c 2
" Ditching Machine 2
" Cotton Gin 2
" Reaping Machine 2
" Mowing do. for Grass 2
" Hay Press, Cotton Press, and Brick Machine, each 2
" Shingle Machine 1
" Smut do. 1
" Corn and Cob Crusher 1

HAND POWER

For best Fanning Mill, Corn Sheller, Straw and Shuck Cutter, each $1
" Corn Planter or Drill 1
" Turnip do. 1
" Pump 1
" Churn, Sausage Cutter and Stuffer, each 1
" Sewing Machine 1
" Grain Cradle 1
" Hay Knife for cutting down Hay and Straw Stacks 1
" Hoes for Corn and Cotton Culture 1
" Hay and Manure Forks, each 1
" Scythe Snath 1
" Vegetable Root Cutter 1

5th Class.—Cabinet Work.

For best Bedstead $2
" Cradle or Crib for Children 1
" Rocking Chair 1
" half dozen Sitting Chairs 1
" Centre Table 1
" Wash Stand 1
" Sofa, 1
" Wardrobe, Sideboard or Bureau 1
" Desk, Book Case, &c. 1
" Window Sash, and Blinds, each. 1
" Panel Door 1

SHOES, HATS, &c.

For best pair Gentleman's Boots $1
" " do. Shoes 1
" half dozen pair Brogans 1
" three Dress Hats, silk or fur 1
" Plantation Hat 1
" half dozen Wool Hats 1
" Straw or Grass Hat 1

SUNDRIES.

For best lot of Guns $2
" " Stone or Earthern Ware, each 1
" " Tin Ware 1
" " Cast (hollow) Ware, Pots, Kettles, &c. 1
" " Wood Ware (hollow), as Buckets, Tubs or Pails, Keelers, &c. 1
" " Casks, Barrels, &c. 1
" " Leather, Sole, Kip, and Calf, each 1
" Side Harness Leather 1
" Dressed Buck, Sheep or Coat Skins 1
For the greatest variety of Edged Tools, Augers, &c 2
" " Mechanic's Tools 2
For best lot Manufactured Tobacco, Chewing 1
" " Smoking do. 1
" Box Cigars 1
" Tallow Candles, 10 lbs., with process of making 1
" lot Soap, " " 1
For specimen of Toilet and Shaving Soap 1
For best Buck Skin 1

BRANCH 4.—MANUFACTURES.

1st Class.—Mill Fabrics.

For best piece Cassimere, not less than 10 yds $4
" " Satinet, " " 2
" " Woolen Jeans, " " 2
" " Linsey or Kersey for Negro Clothing, 2
" " Flannel, plain and twilled, not less than 10 yds. 2
" pair Blankets 2
" piece Woolen Carpet, 10 yds. 2
" piece Shirting and Sheeting 2
" " Bed Ticking 1
" " Cotton Jeans 1
" Bale Cotton Yarns, all numbers 2
" lot Cotton Twine 1
" lot Paper, printing, letter, cap, &c 2
" Coil of Rope, hemp or cotton 1
" Mattress, pair, mats, shuck or cotton 2

2d Class.—Household Fabrics.

For best Counterpane $1
" Bed Quilt, cotton 1
" do silk 2
" Comfort, cotton 1
" Home-made Carpet 1
" Hearth Rug 1
" pair Yarn Hose 1
2d best do 50cts.
" pair Home-made Silk Hose $1
" Woolen Shawl 1
" Foot Mat 1
" piece Negro Woolen Cloth, 10 yds. 2
" piece Rag Carpet, 10 yds. 2
" Knit Counterpane 2

Discretionary Premiums,

Will be awarded for contributions to Floral Hall, Works of Art and Taste, Needle Work, Paintings, Drawings, &c. Also, for the best collection of useful Minerals, including Coals, Iron Ore, Copper Ore Limestones, Marbles, Sandstones, Marls, Peats, Soils, &c.

In addition to the foregoing premiums a discretionary premium of $25 will be given for the best managed farm, of not less than 40 acres under cultivation, to be determined by a Committee appointed for the purpose, whose duty it shall be to visit the Farms of competitors for the premium and examine the condition of the Buildings, Fences, Stock of all kinds, Growing Crops, and every thing in reference to the convenience and comfort of a family living upon a Farm. The Farm to be visited and examined in the latter part of the month of July, and a full description of the successful Farm written out by the visiting Committee for publication.

A premium of $5 will be given for the best Young Orchard, of not less than 300 Fruit Trees of the best varieties.

BRANCH 5.—EXPERIMENTS AND ESSAYS.

EXPERIMENTS.

For each of the best experiments or series of experiments, on any of the following subjects, a premium, viz:

Effects in profit or loss, of the usual mode of saving Corn Fodder, by stripping the green blades and cutting off the tops. $3
Cost and effects of Sub-Soil Plowing under different circumstances of Soil and Sub-Soil, $3
Action or non-action of Lime as a Manure, $3
Cost and effects of Bone Dust, or Phosphate of Lime, as Manure, $3
Best series of comparative experiments in the cultivation of Corn, $3
Benefits and products of Guano, compared to costs: to be tested by a series of experiments, made under circumstances more or less different, $3
Value of Charcoal as an aid to fertility, $2
Cultivation and comparative feeding value of Rye, $2
Planting, culture, pruning and supporting in open viney urts different varieties of Grape Vines for the table, or making of Wine. $3

Essays or Written Communications.

For each of the best Essays on any of the following subjects, a premium, viz:

On improving and enriching Poor Land—whether naturally poor, or naturally rich, or good and subsequently exhausted by severe cropping. $3
On Draining, $3
On Rotation of Crops $3
On the accumulation, preparation and application of Stock-yard and Stable Manure, $3
On the formation and constituents of composts and the application of them, $3
On the properties and value of the "Corn Field Pea" of any variety and culture thereof, $2
On the comparative profit of Planting and Farming, and of the two combined—improvement of Land being considered, $3

REGULATIONS.

1. Each member of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society will be furnished with a badge of membership, upon the payment of the annual tax of $1, and will be required to wear the same during the Fair. This badge will admit the ladies of his family and children under twelve years of age, during the Fair.

2. Clergymen and Editors will be admitted free.

3. All exhibitors, who intend to compete for the premiums of the Society, must become members of the same, and have their articles on the ground and entered at the Secretary's office, at or before 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening, Oct. 28th, without fail, so that they may be arranged in their respective departments and in readiness for examination by the Judges on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock.

4. The regulations of the Society must be strictly observed by exhibitors, otherwise the Society will not be responsible for the carriage of any article or animal not entered upon its rules.

5. No article or animal entered for a premium can be removed or taken away before the close of the exhibition. No premium will be paid on articles or animals removed in violation of this rule.

6. All articles and animals entered for exhibition must have cards attached, with the number as entered at the Secretary's office; and exhibitors in all cases must obtain their cards previous to placing their articles or animals on the Fair grounds.

7. Those who wish to offer animals or articles for sale during the Fair, must notify the Secretary of such intention at the time of entry.

8. The Executive Committee will employ a day and night guard, and will use all reasonable precaution in their power, for the safe preservation of all articles and stock on exhibition, but will not be responsible for loss or damage that may occur. Exhibitors must give attention to their articles or animals during the Fair, and at the close of the exhibition attend to their removal.

9. The Awarding Committee or Judges selected for the next Fair are earnestly requested to report themselves to the Chairman of the Executive Committee at his office, upon the grounds of the Society, on Thursday morning.

10. In no case can the Judges award special or discretionary premiums; but will recommend to the Executive Committee any articles in their class which they may deem worthy of special notice and for which a premium has not been offered.

11. The Judges on animals will have regard to the symmetry, early maturing, thorough breeding, and characteristics of the breeds which they judge. They will make proper allowances for the age, feeding and condition of the animals, especially in the breeding classes, and will not give encouragement to over-fed animals.

12. No stock of inferior quality will be admitted within the grounds; a committee will be appointed to rule out all below a medium grade.

13. Animals to which premiums have been awarded must be paraded around the track, that visiters may see the prize animals.

14. The several Superintending Committees will give particular direction to all articles in their departments, and see that they are arranged in the best order possible, to lessen and facilitate the labors of the Judges in their examination.

15. The Superintendents will attend each set of Judges in their respective departments and point out the different articles or animals to be examined.

16. The Judges will withhold premiums on animals or articles in their opinion not worthy, though there be no competition.

17. Premiums of $10 and upwards will be paid in plate, unless the person to whom the award is made shall prefer the payment in money. Premiums of $1 will be paid in subscription for one year to some approved Agricultural Journal of our State, unless the payment is preferred in money.

18. Articles not enumerated will be entitled to discretionary premiums at the option of the Executive Committee.

19. The Chief Marshal, with efficient aids, will be in attendance during the hours of exhibition, to keep proper order.

20. No exhibitor will be permitted to enter more than one animal in each of the sub-classes.

21. Animals, when duly entered, will be provided for by the Society, and cannot be removed from the ground except by permission of the Executive Committee.

22. Every machine or implement offered for a premium, must be so designated or described as will serve to identify it to future purchasers; also, the selling price of the article must be stated and marked on the labels.

23. Efficiency, cheapness, and durability, will be regarded as chief excellences in every machine or implement.

24. The Chief Marshal will call the Judges at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, assemble them at his office on the grounds, furnish them with the printed list of premiums, and with blank books in which to register their awards.

25. The Marshal and his aids shall give particular attention to the proper management of all articles exhibited in their respective departments, point out the articles or animals to the Judges, and otherwise facilitate the examination by the Judges.

26. The track will be open for the trial of harness and saddle horses every day during the Fair.

27. A band of music will be in attendance each day during the hours of exhibition.

28. An efficient police will take charge of the grounds during the night.

Approved by the Executive Committee and ordered to be published.

JOHN P. McLEAN, Sec'y.

The Spaniards say, "At eighteen marry your daughter to her superior, at twenty to her equal, at thirty to any body who will have her.

THE LIVE WHIGS AND OTHER PARTIES.

It is not reckoned very creditable to living men that they should be in perpetual dread of the reappearance of dead men. Yet a good many of the leading politicians of to-day are kept in discomfort and uneasiness by apprehension of the re-appearance of the party which they have long since over and over declared to be defunct, deceased, gone from among the things that *are* and forever numbered with those that *were*. So much of a terror is this terrible possibility of the resuscitation of the dead men who once marched under the Whig banner, to certain gentlemen who once associated with them, that if any one but suddenly whispers in their ears, "The live Whigs are coming," they start with horror and dismay, and can only recover their equanimity after the most vociferous declarations that they do not believe it. The loud assertion of their unbelief, though it gives them time to recover a little self-possession, is as indubitable a sign of their apprehension, that after all "the live Whigs *are* coming," as were the sudden starts, the suspended respiration and the muttered maledictions and disappointment which were the natural expression of their emotions when some wag of a political gossip first communicated the approach of the dead.

Most of these who *do not want to believe* that there are yet living Whigs, are especially annoyed at Washington Hunt, who with provoking confidence and pertinacity every now and then brings the fact to the remembrance or knowledge of the people,—and who was very appropriately greeted on Saturday night, at the Clay festival, as the man who was first to repel the assertion that the Whig party is dead. We give to day a speech by this distinguished Whig, delivered at the Clay festival on Saturday evening, which is as timely as was his well remembered letter to the editors of this journal last Summer. We recommend it to the thoughtful reading of every American citizen who desires rightly to discharge his duty to his country at the next election. Every one will admit the ground taken is unqualifiedly that of straight-out Whig principles. Nothing is abandoned, nothing is abated, nothing is changed. On that ground the Whigs of this Union will stand. Around that banner they will rally. To the sound of that music they will march with unsullied banners and undaunted hearts.

It will be seen that Governor Hunt broadly intimates that measures will be taken to bring Whigs together that they may act in concert in the Presidential campaign. So far as this State is concerned this will undoubtedly be done in due time; probably when all the Presidential nominations have been made, so that the whole ground can be surveyed and an intelligent judgment be formed as to the best course of action. We can muster a good force of conservative straight out Whigs in the State of New York. Our friends need be under no concern about the ridiculous nonsense in which some quondam Whigs journals indulge, who seem to think that because they have deserted the Whig party, therefore it must be defunct. What it might have been had they continued in the profession of its communion we presume not to say. We only know that its destruction was about the last thing to be expected from their secession from it. It will stand forth hereafter with an immensely greater moral power, and perhaps in this sense the Whig party ought more frequently to express its obligation to *some* who formerly acted with it and shared its honors. But in due time a Whig State convention will give the world assurance of a Whig party in the State.

We have good reason to believe that New York will by no means stand alone among the States in giving a demonstration of the living, vital power of the yet unsubdued Whig party. We do not anticipate, however, that a pure Whig candidate for the Presidency will be nominated, under any circumstances. The leaders of the party in our own State will doubtless after consultation issue an address to their brother Whigs, giving them such counsel as they deem advisable and assigning their reasons for whatever course they may resolve upon, and it is by no means improbable, from what we hear from various parts of the State, that a conservative Whig vote can be united upon the best candidate for the Presidency which may constitute a balance of power and secure his election.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

THE CELEBRATION AT SLASH COTTAGE.

It had eminently the character of a national celebration. Representatives of all parts of the country and of all respectable political organizations were present. The Administration was at the board in the person of a distinguished member of the Cabinet. The Democratic party and the old Whig party and the new American party had each its honored and eloquent delegates in attendance. South Carolina and Massachusetts met together in good fellow-ship, Illinois and Pennsylvania exchanged vows of fraternal feeling and allegiance to the Union with Kentucky and Tennessee, at one of those shrines, of which so many are to be found upon Virginia soil, where if the heart of the pilgrim feel not a quicker throb as he recals the associations that cluster around it, he is not worthy of American citizenship.

Time is a great reformer of abuses, a great rectifier of wrong judgments. Lord Byron apostrophizes the old man with the hourglass as the "beautifier of the dead" and Lord Bacon tells us that he is the greatest of all innovators. Surely he worketh marvellous changes, for who among even the present generation recollects not when Henry Clay, the anniversary of whose birth has just been signalized so worthily, was the object of the bitterest denunciation by the very party, some of whose most illustrious leaders were the other day most eloquent in his praise. We say this in no narrow spirit of party feeling—we are affected by none—we mean no unkind reflections upon the Democratic orators who united in the recent festival—that they were sincere in all they said we have no shadow of doubt, and the voice of just eulogy upon the great statesman who has passed away from earth, though it cannot "soothe the dull, cold ear of death," comes gracefully and gracefully from political opponents. But we mention the fact to show how soon, when time has set his seal upon the great struggles and contentions of life and the actions of parties have passed into history, and clouds of prejudice are blown away and the serene, shining disc of a great orb is revealed to us in all his majesty in the welkin of our country's fame. A few years ago, and Henry Clay was, as very many of his contemporaries honestly believed, a man of sordid ambition, of overbearing temper, selfish, disingenuous, even corrupt,—now time holds up his character to the clear silver mirror of truth and its lineaments are given back with the loftiness and dignity which really belong to them. It is well that this is so—for it teaches us that however rudely the detraction of contemporaneous enemies may assail our ears, the steady pursuit of great ends by noble means will, sooner or later, meet with the just meed of approval. Time vindicates the right.—*Pet. Express.*

The N. Y. Herald, in its account of the same celebration says:

"It was a very interesting affair, and very remarkable from the fusion on the occasion of the distinguished politicians and statesmen of all parties who were there. Could Henry Clay have returned for an hour or two, in the body, to that "Slash Cottage," on the day in question, unrecognized by the company, what a glorious surprise they would have given him! In hearing Caleb Cushing, Judge Douglas, and Senators Mason and Bigler out-eulogizing even John Minor Botts himself, it would certainly have led the "noble Harry of the West" to exclaim: "Am I that Mr. Clay, or am I not?—if I am, I was sadly belied in my lifetime among those gentlemen—if I am not, then some other Henry Clay has appropriated my history."

What a pity that the sinking of all personal and political asperities against a great and deserving man generally comes too late to do him any good. As long as Mr. Clay was in the full possession and strength of his faculties, he was denounced from one end of the country to the other as a very dangerous and really despicable character—when he became superannuated from the infirmities of age, and stood in nobody's way, he was discovered to be a deserving patriot; when he is dead and buried, the most violent among his enemies while he lived, exalt him and his services, his virtues, and his glorious name to the skies."

AN ELECTIVE JUDICIARY.

Of all the powers delegated by the Constitution of a free government those which are entrusted to a well-regulated Judiciary are at once the most sacred in their character, the most delicate in their relations, and yet proved by experience to be the least liable to abuse and perversion. The sphere of its agency is such as to place the Bench in a position of the highest responsibility for the conservation of the popular liberties, at the same time that it is endowed with the least capacity to invade or injure them. It has been well said that the functions of a Judiciary are those which depend upon *judgment*, while the Legislature expresses the *will*, and the Executive, armed with the sword, represents the *force* of the civil community. The relation of the Judge to the Legislator and the Executive agent of the Government is that of an intermediary between them both, since he sits in deliberation on the *will* of the former as expressed in the law of the land, and depends upon the *force* of the latter for the effectuation of his *judgments*.

This single view of the matter abundantly confirms the opinion of a profound jurist and statesman when he said that "the Judiciary is beyond comparison the weakest of the three departments of power," and that, since it can never attack with success either of the other two, all possible care should be taken to enable it to defend at once the independence of its position and the full enjoyment of its delegated functions. Any thing that tends to disturb the formation of impartial and independent judgments on the part of those who expound the law tends just so far to pervert the whole theory of the relation which the Judiciary sustains to the co-ordinate branches of the Government, and, in practice, must necessarily be fraught with all the evils which flow from an abuse of powers so sacred and so delicate.

That the members of a Judiciary elected by partisan organizations and dependent for the tenure of their office, not upon "good behavior," but upon the vacillations of popular sentiment and the mutations of political supremacy, are placed in a position the most unpropitious to the due discharge of their functions, is a proposition so apparent to our mind that the only difficulty which attends its demonstration resides in the self-evident nature of the truth it asserts. Apart, however, from the dangers which seem to inhere in this plan of popular elections, as the suspicious sources from which an elective Judiciary derive their being and prerogatives, it may be held that the periodical changes which it necessitates are calculated not only to corrupt the official fidelity, but to impair the legal qualifications of those who sit upon the bench. Not to say that this system opens the door to political finesse rather than judicial learning, it certainly tends, by the temporary tenure of judicial office, to deprive the Judiciary of that wisdom and proved intelligence which are derived from long experience in the discharge of duty, and which, next to a conviction of his integrity, are the qualities in a judge the most essential to a preservation of that respect which is due alike to the law and its expositors. Certain it is, then, that a system which has as its inevitable tendency to sap the foundations of the public confidence in both the integrity and the intelligence of the Judiciary, is a system which should never have been adopted, on account of its theoretical viciousness, and which, wherever it has been tried, should be speedily abolished on account of its experienced evils.

We are glad to observe the indications of a returning conversatism in this direction, which we hail as tokens of the gradual restoration of a healthier popular sentiment on this subject; for, as we commenced by asserting that the powers committed to a *well-regulated* Judiciary are the least liable to abuse and perversion, so it follows that a *badly adjusted* system of jurisprudence must be, on the other hand, attended with evils the most prejudicial to the welfare of a civil community.—*Nat. Int.*

Force of the European Powers.—According to a statement of La Presse, the military land forces of all the Powers of Europe form an effective total of 4,162,214 men, of whom 2,581,282 belong to the six Powers represented in the Congress of Paris. The naval forces of all the maritime States of Europe, according to the same authority, form a total of 2,815 ships, of which 600 are steam vessels, and an approximate total of 50,000 guns. The six Powers represented at the Congress have a united naval force of 1,519 vessels and 39,648 guns. They may speak, therefore, with a potential voice, when together they undertake to adjust the terms of peace for Europe.

Anecdote of Methuselah.—It is written in a quaint old Jewish manuscript, now in the British Museum, that the oldest of mankind, Methuselah, did not live as long as he might have done. The writer says that God promised him in a dream that if he would rise up and build him a house, his life should be prolonged five hundred years. But he replied that it was scarcely worth while to build a house for so short a period; and so he died before he was a thousand years old.

Curious combinations are oftentimes found in the advertising colums of our newspapers. The following, which we may, under the circumstances, venture to style the *utile cum dulce*, is the announcement made by a lately bereaved wife:—

"Died, on the 11th inst., at his shop, No. 20 Greenwich-street, Mr. Edward Jones, much respected by all who knew and dealt with him. As a man, he was amiable; as a hatter, upright and moderate. His virtues were beyond all price, and his beaver hats were only three dollars each. He has left a widow to deplore his loss, and a large stock to be sold cheap for the benefit of his family. He was snatched to the other world in the prime of life, just as he had concluded an extensive purchase of felt, which he got so cheap that the widow can supply hats at a more reasonable rate than any house in the city. His disconsolate family will carry on business with punctuality." "TIMOTHY."

DETROIT, March, 1856.

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* THE HIGHLANDS AND THE HIGHLANDERS IN 1689.—*Macaulay.*

"It is not easy for a modern Englishman, who can pass in a day from his club in St. James's street to his shooting-box among the Grampians, and who finds in his shooting-box all the comforts and luxuries of his club, to believe that, in the time of his great grandfathers, St. James's street had as little connexion with the Grampians as with the Andes. Yet so it was. In the south of our island scarcely anything was known about the Celtic part of Scotland; and what was known excited no feeling but contempt and loathing. The crags and the glens, the woods and the waters, were indeed the same that now swarm every autumn with admiring gazers and sketchers. The Trosachs wound as now between gigantic walls of rock tapestried with broom and wild roses. Foyers came head-long down through the birch-wood with the same leap and the same roar with which he still rushes to Loch Ness; and, in defiance of the sun of June, the snowy scalp of Ben Cruachan rose, as it still rises, over the willowy islets of Loch Awe. Yet none of these sights had power, till a recent period, to attract a single poet or painter from more opulent and more tranquil regions. Indeed, law and politics, trade and industry, have done far more than people of romantic dispositions will readily admit to develop in our mind a sense of the wilder beauties of nature. A traveller must be freed from all apprehensions of being murdered or starved before he can be charmed by the bold outlines and rich tints of the hills. He is not likely to be thrown into ecstacies by the abruptness of a precipice from which he is in imminent danger of falling two thousand feet perpendicular; by the boiling waves of a torrent which suddenly whirls away his baggage and forces him to run for his life; by the gloomy grandeur of a pass where he finds a corpse which marauders have just stripped and mangled; or by the screams of those eagles whose next meal may probably be on his own eyes. * *

"We may well doubt whether, in 1689, one in twenty of the well-read gentlemen who assembled at Will's coffee-house knew that within the four seas, and at the distance of less than 500 miles from London, were many miniature courts, in each of which a petty prince, attended by guards, by armor-bearers, by musicians, by a hereditary orator, by a hereditary poet-laureate, kept a rude state, dispensed a rude justice, waged wars, and concluded treaties. While the old Gaelic institutions were in full vigor no account of them was given by any observer qualified to judge of them fairly. Had such an observer studied the character of the Highlanders, he would doubtless have found in it, closely intermingled, the good and the bad qualities of an uncivilized nation. He would have found that the people had no love for their country and their king; that they had no attachment to any commonwealth larger than the clan or to any magistrate superior to the chief. He would have found that life was governed by a code of morality and honor widely different from that which is established in peaceful and prosperous societies. He would have learned that a stab in the back or a shot from behind a fragment of rock were approved modes for taking satisfaction for insults. He would have heard men relate boastfully how they or their fathers had wreaked on hereditary enemies in a neighboring valley such vengeance as would have made old soldiers of the Thirty years' war shudder. He would have found that robbery was held to be a calling, not merely innocent, but honorable. He would have seen wherever he turned that dislike of steady industry and that disposition to throw on the weaker sex the heaviest part of manual labor which are characteristic of savages. * * * Yet an enlightened and dispassionate observer would have found in the character and manners of this rude people something which might well excite admiration and a good hope. Their courage was what great exploits achieved in all the four quarters of the globe have since proved it to be. Their intense attachment to their own tribe and to their own patriarch, though politically a great evil, partook of the nature of virtue. The sentiment was misdirected and ill-regulated; but still it was heroic. There must be some elevation of soul in a man who loves the society of which he is a member and the leader whom he follows with a love stronger than the love of life. It was true that the Highlander had few scruples about shedding the blood of an enemy; but it was not less true that he had high notions of the duty of observing faith to allies and hospitality to guests. It was true that his predatory habits were most pernicious to the commonwealth. Yet those erred greatly who imagined that he bore any resemblance to villains who, in rich and well-governed communities, live by stealing.—When he drove before him the herds of Lowland farmers up the pass which led to his native glen, he no more considered himself as a thief than the Raleighs and Drakes considered themselves as thieves when they divided the cargoes of Spanish galleons.

He was a warrior seising lawful prize of war, of war never once intimated during the thirty-five generations which had passed away since the Teutonic invaders had driven the children of the soil to the mountains. That, if he was caught robbing on such principles, he should, for the protection of peaceful industry, be punished with the utmost rigor of the law was perfectly just. But it was not just to class him morally with the pickpockets who infested Drury Lane Theatre or the highwayman who stopped coaches on Blackheath. His inordinate pride of birth and his contempt for labor and trade were indeed great weaknesses, and had done far more than the inclemency of the air or the sterility of the soil to keep his country poor and rude. Yet even here there was some compensation. It must in fairness be acknowledged that the patrician virtues were not less widely diffused among the population of the Highlands than the patrician vices. As there was no other part where men, sordidly clothed, lodged, and fed, indulged themselves to such a degree in the idle sauntering habits of an aristocracy, so there was no other part of the island where such men had in such a degree the better qualities of an aristocracy, grace and dignity of manner, self-respect, and that noble sensibility which makes dishonor more terrible than death. A gentleman of this sort, whose clothes were begrimmed with the accumulated filth of years, and whose hovel smelt worse than an English hog-stye, would often do the honors of that hovel with a lofty courtesy worthy of the splendid circle of Versailles."

* The descendants of the Highlanders, in Scotland, burned Macaulay in effigy for his account of their ancestors.

ICE

CAN be had at the F. I. House from 5 to 7½ o'clock A. M., but in no case without tickets, which can be had for Cash at the store of D. & W. McLaurin, and if wanted in less amount than $1.00 the exact change is required. ISHAM BLAKE.

Fayetteville, April 16. 96-1m

BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS.

40, 80, 120 and 160 Acres

BOUGHT and the best Cash prices paid by Scott & Baldwin, Wilmington, N. C. Those who may have a Warrant will do well to see S. & B. before disposing of it.

March 26, 1856. 91*6m

LATER FROM EUROPE

TREATY OF PEACE SIGNED

NEW YORK, April

The steamship Baltic, has arrived off Sandy Hook, where she remains in a dense fog. Her papers have been brought up to the city by steam tug. The Baltic sailed on Wednesday, April 2nd, and her news is therefore four days later than that received by the Cambria.

The most important item in the Baltic's news is the fact, that a Treaty of Peace was signed and formally proclaimed at Paris, on Sunday the 30th ult. The joyful tidings were announced in Paris and London, by salvos of artillery. The city was brilliantly illuminated, and in London all the church bells rang out their merry peals.

Three or four weeks must elapse before the formal ratifications are exchanged, as the details of adjustment have been referred to a commission.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says a council of the Ministers, was held at the Tuileries on Saturday, the 29th, at half past 11 o'clock and remained in session until 4 o'clock on Sunday. The Emperor was present at the Council and presided. He gave the last instructions. Count Walewski then returned to his official residence to receive the Plenipotentiaries. They came at half-past twelve, and after the Treaty was read over, each one proceeded to sign it.

The moment the signatures were completed a signal was given, and hundreds of cannon proclaimed the joyful news. Bulletins announcing the fact were posted throughout the city.

At England, Parliament re-assembled on Monday the 31st. In reply to questions, Lord Palmerston said, although the Treaty of Peace was signed, yet it had been determined by the Congress, that the particulars and conditions of the Treaty should not be made public until ratifications were exchanged. At the same time he would express his conviction that the Treaty would be highly satisfactory to England and the whole of Europe. It would be found he said that the objects for which the war was undertaken, had been accomplished; that the integrity and independence of the Turkish Empire had been secured; that the Treaty is honorable to contracting parties; and that while on the one hand, it has put an end to the war, which every friend of humanity must have naturally wished to see, on the other it will lay the foundation of a peace, which he trusted would be lasting and enduring.

On Monday, the Lord Mayor of London made an official proclamation of peace from the balcony of the Mansion House. Afterwards from the Exchange tower and the Park, guns were fired, and flags generally displayed throughout the city, and from the shipping of the harbor. In some other cities similar displays were made, but there was not much enthusiasm shown otherwise.

A despatch from Berlin, dated April 1st, says the announcement of peace the day previous in the Prussia Chambers, was received with cheers.

A despatch from London sent off in the morning, says funds opened steady in the morning at improved prices, and remained so until the close notwithstanding the announcement of peace fell on the Paris Bourse. There was a great pressure for money at the Stock Exchange in the morning, but the demand subsided in the afternoon. The fall at Paris to day in three per cents was a half to three quarters, following a decline of a half the day previous.

Commercial Intelligence.—At Liverpool Cotton had advanced an eighth, principally for lower qualities. Sales for the three days reached 40,000 bales. Middling Orleans 6; uplands 5⅞.

Breadstuffs were quiet and unchanged, though an eminent commercial house in England, quotes and advance of from one to two pence on wheat, owing to an improved demand.

Provisions unchanged. Consols 93¼.

FROM NICARAGUA.

REPORTED DEFEAT OF THE FILLIBUSTERS.

NEW YORK, April 1

The steamship *George Law* has arrived, bringing highly important intelligence from Central America.

The report of the defeat of Walker's troops was brought to Panama by the Dutch steamer *Emilie*, from San Jose. Gen. Schlessenger, with four hundred men, was well fortified at a *hacienda*, near Santa Rosa, when he was suddenly attacked by the Costa Ricans, and entirely defeated. Sixteen prisoners were immediately court-marshalled and shot by the Costa Ricans. They were chiefly Irish and Germans. Accounts say that Walker's party was surprised by the Costa Ricans, who, after one volley only leaped the walls, and with knife and bayonet, cut down all they encountered, dispersing or taking prisoners the remainder. The Costa Ricans had 16 killed and 25 wounded. Ninety of Walker's men were found dead, and it is supposed many others who fled to the woods must have perished.

Costa Rica is in a state of great excitement. The war is popular with all classes, and many foreign residents have tendered their services to the government.

The principal army of Costa Rica, 3000 strong, under President Mora, were marching to Nicaragua at last accounts, and would cross the frontier in eight days, when it was expected the hero of Sonora would have to fly for his life.

President Mora's despatch says the attack lasted fourteen minutes only, when the filibusters broke ranks and fled terrified to the woods (not likely.) They were closely followed by the Costa Ricans, and the entire track of their flight was strewed with the wounded and dying. The Costa Ricans lost six officers.

NEW ORLEANS, April 15.

The Aspinwall *Courier* of the 5th, says General Schleisenger, at the head of about 400 troops, had been signally defeated near San Jose, by 500 Costa Ricans, under the command of President Mora. Among the prisoners taken, were 20 Americans, all of whom were immediately shot.

WASHINGTON, April 16

The Cabinet is in special session on Nicaragua affairs. Official advices are received that Walker and his forces have been badly beaten.

NEW ORLEANS, April 16

The Agent of the Government of Nicaragua in this city, denounces the rout of Col. Schlessinger as a *falsehood*. He says the account received from Head Quarters is, that Col. Schlessinger had only two hundred and fifty men, that he was attacked by nearly *three thousand Costa Ricans*, and that he retreated to San Juan.

SALE AT KINGSBURY.

ON Tuesday, the 22d inst., I will offer at public sale the Household and Kitchen Furniture, a remnant of a Stock of Goods, and a stock of Cattle, consisting in part of several good Milch Cows. Also, will be rented for the present year, all the Kingsbury premises.

Terms accommodating and will be made known at sale. NATHAN KING, Agent.

April 14, 1856. 96-ts

LOVERD ELDRIDGE,

Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.

Smithfield, April 15, 1856. 96-tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 21, 1856.

A VISIT TO THE MINERAL REGION.—One of the Editors of this paper last week availed himself of an opportunity to carry into effect a purpose he has long had at heart,—to visit the Coal and Iron Region of Deep River, in Chatham County. In company with a friend who had an official interest in these minerals, but more especially in the Timber of that region, we left here on Tuesday, and spent the following Wednesday, Thursday and Friday in riding and rambling over so much of that interesting section as was accessible within a space of some 15 or 20 miles square. And we have returned home more than ever impressed with the truth of the language of inspiration, "O Lord, how manifold are thy works! in wisdom hast thou made them all; *the earth is full of thy riches.*"

The boundless wealth which there lies undeveloped, only awaits the energies of man to bring it to the light—energies which would have been long since employed if a Northern State had been favored by Providence with the rich treasures, at a point so easy of access to the markets of the world. We hope soon to see the duty performed. The works now in progress *must* be completed. The coal and iron which lie at our very feet *must* be brought forth. The wealth and the power which such minerals bring with them to other States *must* be secured to North Carolina. And this is not to be done by any one enterprise. There is room enough for both river improvement and rail road. And so strongly do others think there is room for even more than these, that a delegation of some of the most influential citizens of the State will start this day to Charleston, to concert measures for another rail road, to connect that city with the mines; and a part of the scheme is said to be, to continue this Charleston road to the North, by a short road from the Mines to the N. C. road, a distance of 25 or 30 miles. And it is reported that Norfolk and Petersburg stand ready to do this, when Charleston shall move on the other side.

Our citizens must therefore bestir themselves, if they mean not to be outstripped in the race. The Western rail road should be pushed forward to completion with the utmost energy. If it were now completed, as it ought to have been, we are satisfied that we should have no difficulty in having the U. S. Arsenal here extended to its original design; we should have a hope almost amounting to an assurance that a National Foundry would be located in this section of the State; the value of the property in this town would be increased more than the amount the road will cost; and its population and business would be correspondingly enlarged.

But let us return to our object, which was to mention what we saw on Deep River.

Our first visit was to the surface mine of the Messrs. Haughton, at the Gulf, which has long been known. There is no machinery here; but some hundreds of tons of coal have been taken out by hand and sold in the country around for smith's use, for which its adaptation is well known. It is delivered at the mine at 10 cents a bushel. A large heap is now lying on the ground.

We next proceeded to Egypt. This is a splendid property, even as a plantation, and is cultivated with great success under the superintendence of Wm. McClane, Esq. the Superintendent of all the interests of the Northern Company which has secured a long lease of the premises—5700 acres in all—and has, through him, erected the buildings, sunk the shaft, and put up the machinery, for working this mine. The Gulf is on the Northern side of Deep river—Egypt on the Southern, about five miles distant from the Gulf. And in re-crossing at Egypt, we found a free bridge in so dilapidated a condition that we thought it prudent to leave our carriage in the road and cross on foot. We beg to assure our readers in Chatham, that such a bridge does that county no credit, contrasted as it necessarily is with the beauty and order and perfection of all the works in its immediate vicinity. The county of Chatham should be excited to emulate the noble improvements of its Northern citizens.

The first objects which arrest the sight after crossing the river, are the buildings in the middle of a wide field, 1600 feet from the river, and the rail road embankment, formed of the excavated earth and stone, leading several hundred feet towards the river. On this is a temporary rail road, to be made substantial and to the river bank, so soon as the navigation shall be sufficiently forward to require it.

The Engine which drives all the machinery, is a beautiful one, of 40 horse power, and seems to obey orders like a thing of life. It pumps up the water—a million of gallons every 24 hours—which flows into the shaft. It conveys the workmen up and down the shaft; and brings up the excavated earth and stone and coal. The water thrown out is conveyed by pipes several hundred feet until it reaches a steam saw mill, and there it is turned loose to carry off the saw dust which would otherwise accumulate. So that every thing is turned to account. There is no waste of power.

We had no thought of going down into those lower regions of Egyptian darkness where the coal is deposited, from which we could distinctly hear the sound of the hammer of the workmen engaged in blasting. But the evident safety of the descent, and the confidence inspired by the presence of Mr. McClane and his assistant Mr. Dunn, soon induced the determination to go down. For this purpose we were speedily encased in a picturesque costume of yellow oil cloth, with a cap to correspond, and in front of the cap a small lamp was stuck—the only way in which lights are carried down or up. Placing our feet on the rim of a large bucket, hands firmly clenched in the links of a stout chain, with Mr. Dunn similarly arranged on the opposite side of the bucket and chain, the word of command was given to the engineer, and down we went. Conversing with Mr. Dunn by the way, we reached bottom in a minute or two. The bucket was immediately drawn up for our companion and Mr. McClane. And in a few minutes we were all together, admiring the wonderful works of Nature and the skill of man which made them subserve his purposes.

We were 482 feet below the surface of the ground. Below us, about 15 feet, were workmen blasting rock for a pit which is to be 25 feet deep, intended to receive the drippings of water from the rock for 200 feet above. In these 200 feet there is no stream of water, only a constant dripping, which would interfere with the operations of the miners, and so it is to be collected in this lower pit (to be completed in about a week) and thence pumped 200 feet up to the "Lodgement," or reservoir, located 225 feet from the surface, into which flow the streams of water from various parts of these 225 feet, to the amount of a million of gallons a day. This Lodgment extends a considerable distance on the sides of the shaft, its roof supported of course by heavy timbers. It is of itself an admirable work.

As we walked about at the bottom of the shaft, the three beautiful seams of Coal presented themselves, the upper 4 feet thick, the second 22 inches, and the lower 7 inches. Between the upper, there is slate 10 inches, and between the lower, 6 inches. We struck a pick-axe into the upper seam, and down came a quantity of coal, a portion of which we brought off as a specimen of our labors as a miner.

Mr. McClane touched his lamp to a slight recess in the coal, and we were treated to a specimen of the "fire-damp," a beautiful lambent flame, which flickered over the surface of two or three feet, and then gradually went out. This fire-damp is a terrible enemy in large mines, where there is any want of care in ventilation. It sometimes produces explosions by which hundreds of lives are lost. But it is easily avoided by proper care. It will be long before there will be any danger in this mine.

The roof of the mine is smooth hard fire clay, requiring no support, so far, though as the excavations extend, the usual supports will of course be provided. The seams of coal have a slight dip, and the mine will be worked upwards. The advantages of this deep shaft, over the surface mining, are, the freedom from obstruction from water, and the facility of handling the coal which falls, instead of having to lift it from below. A miner with his attending laborer will get 9 tons of coal a day.

After spending about a half hour in the mine, we ascended in the same manner as we had gone down, except that we came up very slowly, stopping several times by the way, to examine the work. The eye had become accustomed to the darkness, so that by the aid of our small lamps every thing was visible in coming up, which we had not seen at all in going down. The sides of the shaft were secured, wherever the earth or stone was loose, by stout boards, firmly secured. Where the stone walls were firm, no boards were necessary.

There are 45 persons regularly employed in and about the works and farm, of whom 12 work in the pit, 4 at a time, changing every 8 hours, so as to carry on the work day and night. Most of the workmen came from the North. The whole has been accomplished so far without a single accident to life or limb—a fact as creditable to the prudence of Mr McClane as all things about the premises are to his zeal and energy and intelligence.

Only a few hundred tons of coal have been mined so far; there being no use for any large quantity now, whilst no facilities exist for getting it to market. It is used for working the engine; and 20 or 30 tons have been sent off to the North, &c. It makes the finest possible fuel for the engine.

In the course of the excavation, four several strata of iron ore were penetrated, from 10 inches to 3 feet thick, about 6 feet in all. And fire clay, a substance indispensable to the construction of furnaces for the smelting of iron, was penetrated to the extent of 18 feet.

After some hours spent at this interesting spot, Mr. McClane kindly joined us in a visit to the Farmersville and Taylor mines, about 5 miles and 2 miles below Egypt, on the Northern side of the river. These are both surface mines, the former owned by a Northern company, the latter by citizens of Hillsborough, Greensborough, &c. At Farmersville, the works are all ready, buildings erected, steam engine, cable, cars, and railway provided. The Company has abundant means, we understand, and only waits the completion of the river improvement or rail road to commence operations on a large scale. A good deal of coal (probably some hundreds of tons) was taken out when their works were completed; a portion of it has been sold and some still remains on the ground. The works look rather rusty for want of use; but they will be bright enough when the way to market shall be opened.

At the Taylor mine, considerable coal has been taken out, but there are no buildings nor machinery provided as yet.

The Hornesville mine, owned by Messrs. Stedman & Horne of this place, and others, is still lower down the river, on the Northern side. We had not time to visit it, though we learn that a quantity of coal has been taken out, without machinery. It is the lowest mine on the North side. From thence the coal formation crosses the river and is known to extend to Dye's, 8 miles further South, and within about 35 miles of Fayetteville. How much nearer in this direction it extends has not been ascertained.

Here we must stop for to-day, for we have not time to write out the remainder of our recollections before our paper must go to press. The iron and timber and other coal regions will be the subject of a brief description in our next.

The President, Secretary of the Navy, and a number of members of Congress have gone to Annapolis, to visit the new and magnificent U. S. Steamer Merrimac.

LOCOFOCO STATE CONVENTION.—We learn from the Standard that J. G. Shepherd, Esq., of this Town presided; assisted by eight Vice Presidents and five Secretaries.

Gov. Bragg was unanimously re-nominated. He appeared before the Convention, accepted the nomination, and pledged his best exertions in "the cause."

Hon. W. S. Ashe, Hon. Bedford Brown, W. W. Avery, and R. R. Heath were appointed State Delegates to the Cincinnati Convention.

Hon. Henry M. Shaw and Hon. Samuel P. Hill were appointed electors for the 9th and 10th Districts (State at large). Messrs. B. Fuller, A. M. Scales, and Marcus Erwin, and Dr. R. C. Pritchard, Assistants.

W. W. Holden of Wake, Jas. Fulton of New Hanover, Jas. H. White of Gaston, Jesse A. Waugh of Forsyth, R. S. French of Robeson, W. A. Jenkins of Warren, W. K. Lane of Wayne, David Coleman of Yancey, R. P. Waring of Mecklenburg, and Gen. Jos. Allison of Orange, were appointed State Committee.

P. S. Since the above was in type we have received an Extra Standard, with the official proceedings.

41 Counties were represented by 275 delegates, and 5 counties by proxy.

The following resolutions were adopted:

We, the delegates of the Democracy of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, deeming the present occasion a suitable one to re-affirm the well-defined principles upon which our organization, as a party, is based, do

Resolve, That we cordially approve and re-affirm the Resolutions of the Democratic National Conventions of 1844, 1848, and 1852, as far as they are applicable to the present condition of the country.

Resolved, That the public lands, being the common property of the United States, any disposition of them for the sole and exclusive benefit of any one or more of the States, or the squandering of them in donations to paupers and convicts, whether of native or foreign extraction, would be unconstitutional and unjust.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the Kansas-Nebraska act, by which the Missouri restriction was repealed, and the people of the South let in with their property, equally with those of the North, to the common Territories of the Union. That in our opinion the doctrine of popular sovereignty is the true doctrine; that the people of the Territories, when they come to form their State Constitutions and apply for admission into the Union as States, have the right to determine for themselves the character of their domestic institutions.

Resolved, That we have viewed with admiration and gratitude the noble and manly stand taken by the great body of the Democrats of the non-slaveholding States, in behalf of the constitutional rights of the South, and we will cheerfully unite with them, as heretofore, in general Convention, to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, and to proclaim once more to the world the great principles of the Democratic party; and we pledge our zealous and united support to the nominees of said Convention.

Resolved, That we regard the Know-Nothing organization as corrupting and dangerous in its influences and tendencies. We congratulate the country upon its rapid decay. The contest for the Presidency, it is apparent, must be between the Democratic National party and Black Republicans; that a third party cannot strengthen, but must weaken the South in this contest; and that in a crisis like the present it is alike the interest and the duty of all Southern men to unite with that party which gives the strongest assurance, by its unity, its numbers and its nationality, that it will triumph over the enemies of our constitutional rights, by whatsoever name called.

Resolved, That we are opposed to all secret, oathbound political associations, and to intolerance and proscription on account of religious opinion, either by Catholics or Protestants, by legal enactment or at the ballot-box.

Resolved, That President Pierce, by his Inaugural address and subsequent State papers, and especially by the noble vindication of the constitutional rights of the States, contained in his last annual message to Congress, as well as by his uniform devotion to the constitution and his faithful enforcement of its obligations, has endeared himself to all true lovers of the country, and while we freely acknowledge, and proudly recognize, the abilities, the patriotism, and the sound principles of many other distinguished members of our party, and will give a cordial and united support to whomsoever may receive the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention, we yet deem it due to FRANKLIN PIERCE, and to ourselves, to declare that he is our first choice for the Presidency, and that we should hail his nomination with the liveliest satisfaction.

Resolved, That we are proud of the reputation of JAMES C. DOBBIN, Secretary of the Navy. We respect him for his experience and wisdom as a statesman, and cherish a strong affection for him as a man, on account of his amiable disposition and his many virtues; and that his nomination for the Vice Presidency would be gratifying to the people of North Carolina, and serve to bind still more closely together the national Democratic party.

Resolved, That the Constitution of this State ought to be amended, so as to extend to all free white men the same right to vote for members of the Senate as for members of the House of Commons; that we regard the plan of amendment by legislative enactment and the sanction of the people at the ballot-box as strictly republican, as it is certainly constitutional; that we are opposed, under any and all circumstances, to a change of the basis of representation in the Senate and House of Commons; and that we will never abandon the great principle of Free Suffrage, but will unite with our fellow-citizens of both parties in pressing it, in the face of all opposition and difficulties, to its final triumph.

Resolved, That it is our earnest wish and desire to see the resources of North Carolina, agricultural, mineral and commercial, fostered and developed, and the State having already entered upon a system of internal improvements to that end, and made large investments with that view, it would, in the opinion of this Convention, be politic and proper for the Legislature, from time to time, to extend such further aid in the completion of the works already undertaken, and the extension of the same, as a just regard for the interest of the people may require, and the means and resources of the State will prudently allow.

Resolved, That our present system of Common Schools ought to be fostered by the Legislature, and its efficiency increased, until the blessings of Education shall have been afforded to all the children of the State.

Resolved, That the course of Gov. Bragg has been such as to confirm and increase the confidence reposed in him, to reflect honor upon himself, and to promote the best interests of the entire State; and that with the fullest confidence in his triumphant re-election, we again present to the people of North Carolina as the Democratic candidate for Governor, THOS. BRAGG, of Northampton—a gentleman and a patriot—a statesman fully tried and never found wanting.

PEACE IN EUROPE.—It will be seen that the Treaty of Peace has actually been signed, though its provisions are not yet made public.

It is perhaps fortunate for the peace of the U. States that this did not occur a few months ago.

THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.—The National Intelligencer publishes an extract from a letter from an American gentleman in London to a friend in Washington, from which it appears that Mr. Dallas has been received and treated with marked attention and courtesy. Lord Palmerston, Lord Ellesmere, and many others, high in position and influence, have shown him every possible civility, manifesting through him, the most friendly feeling to this country, and a strong desire to preserve peace.

It is also stated that a letter from Mr. Dallas himself has been received in Washington. He says that the subject of the differences between the English government and the United States will be fully discussed in Parliament. He is led to believe that the discussion will not be devoid of acrimony towards this country, but he is prepared to bear it like a philosopher. He mentions with particularity numerous acts of marked courtesy extended him, including those of members of the Cabinet; and he regards these manifestations as expressive of a peaceable disposition towards this country.

The intelligent correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says that it is now hoped by our Government that the British Ministry will recall Mr. Crampton and the Consuls. The impression has been made by information from unofficial but authentic sources, that the Ministry will be compelled by the opinion of British statesmen, and by public opinion, to make suitable amends to the United States for the infraction of our neutrality laws.

The answer of the British Government cannot now be much longer delayed, and if Mr. Crampton is not recalled he will at once be disuissed. His dismissal, at no time a cause of war, will not, it is supposed, under the present better state of feeling, at all disturb the friendly relations of the two countries.

THE WHIGS OF KENTUCKY.—A Whig Convention met in Lexington on Henry Clay's birthday to re-organize the old Whig party. An Address and Platform, which have not yet come to hand, were adopted.

The body adjourned "to meet in Convention of the Whigs of the United States, to be delegated by the people and held at Louisville, on the fourth day of July next."

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Cape Fear has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. See advertisement.

A semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. has been declared by the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road.

NEW POST OFFICE.—A Post Office has been established at Egypt, Chatham county, N. C., called "Branch," Wm. McClane, Esq., Postmaster. It is supplied twice a week from Pittsborough.

Might not one of these mails go from Crain's Creek Post office, on the F. & W. Plank road, and the other from Pittsborough? By that means a direct and quick communication could be had between this town and the Gulf and Egypt.

GOOD.—In the proceedings of the Locofoco Convention, we notice that Mr. Bow, of Cumberland, offered the following Resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we highly approve of the course pursued by our able and patriotic Senators, David S. Reid and Asa Biggs, and our Democratic Representatives now in Congress.

So do the people generally. The Senators named have had sense enough to say and do nothing, or next to nothing. With a unanimous approval of that course by their friends, it is hoped that it will not be changed. We don't like to see North Carolinians abroad expose themselves.

SLIGHT DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.—The Raleigh Standard, in glorifying the late Convention of its party, says:

"There were forty-six Counties represented, by *two hundred and seventy-five delegates.* It was the largest, the most harmonious, and the most enthusiastic Convention ever held in the State. Under such a leader as BRAGG, and with such principles, victory is certain. Many of the old men of the party were in attendance, some of whom voted for Jefferson—stronger in the cause than ever, and ready to incur every sacrifice of time and labor in the cause. The young and the middle aged were also here by scores, full of life, energy, and enthusiasm, which nothing can withstand when fairly brought into action. It was indeed a proud and a glorious occasion for the Democrats and Anti-Know Nothings of the State, —an occasion which will long be remembered, and the results of which will be felt for good from Cherokee to Currituck."

The Raleigh Register, on the contrary, gives this account of the same affair:

"The great Sanhedrim of the "unterrified" assembled in this city on Wednesday last and adjourned on Thursday afternoon. There were about 48 counties represented, in person and by proxy, (*locofoco estimate,*) by some 140 delegates.

It will be seen, therefore, that despite the confident predictions of the locofoco press to the contrary, the late glorious Convention of the American party at Greensboro' surpassed, in every respect, the recent assemblage of spoilsmen here. Taking the respective demonstrations as an indication of coming events, our friends have every reason to enter upon the canvass with the certain assurance that victory is before them.

The Convention adjourned on Thursday afternoon. Previous to adjournment, the number in attendance had dwindled down to a mere handful of foreign patriots."

DELEGATES.—Messrs. T. D. McDowell, of Bladen, and W. J. Yates, of Cumberland are the delegates from this District to the Locofoco National Convention. Col. John Morison, of Moore, and Dr. P. A. Holt, of Alamance, from the 5th District.

ELECTORAL TICKET.—Maj. Gaston H. Wilder is the Locofoco Candidate for elector in the 4th, and S. E. Williams, of Alamance, in the 5th District.

CONGRESS.—Nothing of interest during the past week, except the final passage of the Bill relating to the U. S. Arsenal in this place, and a favorable report upon the bill making further appropriations for the improvement of the Cape Fear River.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.—After to-day, the mail and passenger trains on the N. C. Railroad will be run through from Goldsborough to Charlotte in the day, instead of at night as heretofore. Under this arrangement the mail from this place will connect with the cars going West from Raleigh. Heretofore the only undelayed mail route to places on the Rail Road has been by means of the tri-weekly stage to High Point.

FORSYTH COUNTY.—It is stated in an article on County affairs, in the Salem Press, that the number of acres of land given in under the new assessment is 222,965; an increase of 8,700 over the previous year. The land valuation is $943,105, an increase of $257,897. Average value of land, per acre, $4.19 an increase of $1.04. Valuation of town lots $263,797, an increase of $100,470. Amount collected by the Sheriff last year $7,942; this year, $10,036: an increase of $2,094. $3,858.60 goes to the State, the balance to County purposes.

NICARAGUA.—The news of the defeat of the filibusters, though evidently true to some extent, is not much relied upon by the press in this country. It is thought that when Walker's account of the battle comes to hand, things will present a different appearance.

It is said that despatches from Col. Wheeler to the Government, mention that Col. Schlesinger's retreat was not a defeat by the Costa Ricans, but a stroke of successful policy superinduced by the largely overwhelming force of the enemy.

RECENT ELECTIONS.—The last meeting of the Black Republican members of Congress adopted resolutions tendering to the country their hearty congratulations on "the recent success of the friends of *order, justice, and freedom,* in the elections in New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut."

MARRIED,

On the 6th inst., at the Robeson Institute, by Neill McNeill, Esq., ROBERT LANCASTER to Miss SARAH JOHNSON, all of Robeson.

In Montgomery Co., 6th inst., by Dr. John H. Montgomery, Mr. GEO. WASHINGTON BARRINGER, formerly of Cabarrus, to Miss TABITHA ANN, youngest daughter of W. H. Robinson, Esq.

The joys of single life had fled
With this young pair forever,
They both agreed that they would wed
And henceforth live together.—Com.

In this town, by R. D. Melvin, Esq., Mr. ALVIN STEPHENSON of Johnston county, to Miss PENNY FAIRCLOTH, daughter of John G. Faircloth, late of Sampson county.

DIED,

In this vicinity, on Saturday morning last, Miss JANE DARRAH, formerly of Bladen county, aged 64 years.

At the residence of A. W. Chambers, Montgomery county, N. C., 13th inst., DICIMUS HOLMS, twin daughter of Robert W. and Eliza P. Palmer, aged 2 years 18 days.

Enchanted by all that was dazzling and fair
We followed our daughter—that caught at the toys,
But God in his pleasure has called her on high,
Disappointing our hopes and defeating our joys.

Subdued and instructed let us be to his will;
Our hopes and our pleasures our all resign,
And learn to be patient and wait and be still,
And trust to no pleasures but pleasures divine.
Biblical Recorder copy. Com.

In Moore county, of consumption, on the 10th inst., Miss ELIZA J. THAGARD, daughter of the late Isaac Thagard.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—April 21.

BACON—	11½ a 12	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	21 a	Cuba	37½ a 42
CANDLES—F.	18 a 20	New Orleans	48 a 50
Adamantine	30 a 35	NAILS—	5½ a 5½
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed	81 a 1 10
COFFEE—Rio	13½ a 14	Tanners'	75 a 1 00
Laguira	15 a 00	SALT—	
St. Domingo	00 a 00	Liv. p. sack	1 60 a 0 00
COTTON—		Alum. bu.	0 00 a 0 00
Fair to Good	10¼ a	SEED—	
Ordinary to mid.	8 a 8½	Flaxseed	1 25 a
COTTON BAGGING—		Clover, prib.	12½ a 15
Gunny	18 a 20	SHOT—	
Dundee	18 a 00	Com. pr bag	2 25 a 0 00
Burlaps	00 a 00	Buck	2 25 a 0 00
COTTON YARNS—		SPIRITS—	
No. 5 to 10	17 a 18	Peach Brandy	70 a 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Apple "	62 a 65
3-4 Sheetings	7½ a 8	N. C. Whiskey	43 a 45
Osnaburgs	9½ a 10	Northern "	50 a 00
FEATHERS—	35 a 40	N. E. Rum	50 a 55
FLOUR—		Jamaica "	2 00 a 2 50
Family	7 25 a 0 00	Fr. Brandy	4 00 a 6 00
Superfine	6 75 a 0 00	American Gin	75 a 80
Fine	6 25 a 0 00	Holland "	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched	5 75 a 0 00	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf	13 a
Corn	75 a 00	Crushed	12 a 12½
Wheat	1 25 a 0 00	St. Croix	11 a 12
Oats	45 a 50	Porto Rico	11 a 12
Peas	65 a 70	New Orleans	11 a
Rye	90 a 1 00	TALLOW—	11 a 12
HIDES—Dry	12 a 12½	TOBACCO—	
Green	4 a 5	Leaf	00 a 00
IRON—		Manufactured	8 a 15
Swedes, co. bar	a 6	WHITE LEAD	$24 a $24
Ditto, wide	a 7	WINDOW GLASS—	
English	0 a 5	8 x 10	$2¼ a $24
LARD—	0 a 12	10 x 12	$2¾ a 00
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Bacon firm and steady.

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Corn steady.

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Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

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Turpentine, 1 88 for virgin, 2 35 for yellow dip, 1 35 for hard. Spirits dull and nothing doing. Tar 1 20. Cotton 10½ to 11¼.

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ARRIVALS.

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Harpers' Magazine for May just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are requested to announce CHARLES D. NIXON as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Cumberland County.

April 18th, 1856. 97-tf

We are authorised to announce **Wm. R. LOVE** as a candidate for Sheriff of Cumberland County, at the ensuing election. April 21—97-tE

SODA WATER,

WITH Choice Syrups, at S. J. HINSDALE'S.

April 16. 96-3t

MONEY!!!

WE want to buy YOUNG NEGROES, for which we will pay CASH.

J. & T. WADDILL.

April 21, 1856. 97tf

1856.
SPRING SUPPLY.
J. N. SMITH,
DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,

IS now receiving his Spring and Summer supply of fresh MEDICINES, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, GLASS, PERFUMERY, FANCY and TOILET articles, to which he invites the attention of Physicians and others. Orders from my Country friends promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed both in regard to QUALITY and PRICE.

Burning Fluid, Camphine, Potash, Soaps, Congress Water, Sperm and Adamantine Candles, Spices, Black and Green Teas, Glues, Gelatine, Lamp, Neatsfoot, Train and Salad Oils, White Lead and Paints of every description, Varnishes, Brushes, Pure Wines, Brandy and Gin for Medical use, London Porter, Surgical Instruments, Trusses, Braces, Supporters, &c.,

Constantly on hand, together with all other articles in my line for sale at the lowest prices.

JAS. N. SMITH.
North West Corner Market Square.

April 16. 97-3tt

PURE PORT WINE.

ONE-HALF Cask Port Wine, warranted pure Juice, just received and for sale by

J. N. SMITH, Druggist.

April 19. 97-3t

BANK OF CAPE FEAR,
April 16th, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable at the principal Bank and Branches, on and after the 1st May next. The transfer books will be closed from this day to May 1st.

H. R. SAVAGE, Cash'r.

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Cape Fear, will be held at the Bank in Wilmington, on Thursday the 8th day of May next.

H. R. SAVAGE, Cash'r.

April 17. 97-tm

LAND FOR SALE.

ON Thursday, the 24th inst., I will offer for sale, for Cash, at the Market House in Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock, M., 450 ACRES OF LAND,—on the South side of the Morganton Road, 12 miles from Fayetteville.

WILLIAM SHAW.

April 19. 1t

NEW VOLUMES OF THE FOUR GREAT BRITISH REVIEWS, namely:
EDINBURGH, NORTH BRITISH, WESTMINSTER, AND LONDON QUARTERLIES.
AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (MONTHLY),

Commenced with North British for November, 1855, and the other Reviews and Blackwood for January, 1856.

*Terms of Subscription

NEW GOODS.

J. C. POE,

IS Now receiving the LARGEST and HANDSOMEST Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

now offered in this City, comprising everything usually kept in his line

Plain, Black and Col'd Silks; Berages, Tissues, Lawns, Jaconets; a variety of ROBES;
A Handsome Lot of EMBROIDERIES;
Kid and other Gloves; Bonnets; Ribbons;
Crape Shawls; Silk and Lace Mantles of every grade
Hosiery; Ladies' and Misses Gaiters and Shoes
A large and splendid stock of

Ready-Made Clothing;

Gentlemen's Dress and Soft Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c

April 4 93-4w

NEW
Spring & Summer Goods

ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.,

HAS received in part, and is this day receiving, a large and well selected Stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Consisting in part as follows:—

Plaid and Chens Striped Silks; plain Black Do.; Black Striped Plaid and Figured Do.; Colored and Black Challies; Berages, Tissues and Berage DeLains; Berage Tissues and Organdie Robes; Printed Jaconet and Organdie Muslins; Gingham Lawns; French, English and American Prints; White and Printed Brilliants; together with a handsome assortment of Plain and Embroidered Mantillas; White, Black and Colored Crape Shawls, Embroideries of all kinds, some handsome sets Collars and Sleeves to match; Honiton and Maltese Lace, Collars and Sleeves; Thread, Lisle, Linen and Cotton Edging; Jaconet and Swiss Muslin, Edging, Inserting and Flouncing.

—ALSO,—

A large assortment Silk, Panama, Leghorn and Soft Hats, for Men and Boys; Ladies', Misses', and Children's Bonnets and Flats; and a fine assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Summer Goods for Men and Boys' wear; Ready-Made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c.

With many articles not enumerated, making my stock a very desirable one; and I would invite my old customers, friends, and the public generally, to give me an early call.

A. JOHNSON, Jr.

April 4, 1856. 93-tf

NEW GOODS.

MOORE & BROTHER

ARE receiving a Large and Handsome Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Consisting of almost every thing kept in the Dry Goods line, viz:

Plain, Plaid, Fig'd Black and Col'd Silks; Bersges of every quality and price; Tissues, Organdies, Lawns, Challies, Muslin DeLains, and all the latest styles of Robes; Ginghams; Jaconet, Mull and Swiss Muslins; a fine selection of Embroidery; Kid, Pic Nic and Silk Gloves; a large lot of Linen Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs; Plain, Plaid and Embroidered Crape Shawls;
Talmas; Silk and Lace Mantles;
Bonnet Silks and Ribbons; Parasols; Bonnets, Flats and Hats for Misses; a large lot of Hosiery;
Coloured and Black Gaiters, Walking Shoes, Children's Shoes and Gaiters, &c

ALSO,

A large stock of **READY-MADE CLOTHING** for Gentlemen and Youths; Hats, Boots, Gaiters and Shoes. And in fact, every article usually kept in the DRY GOODS LINE, which we invite the public to examine.

April 3. 92-tf

AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
DRY GOODS.

THE Subscriber has taken the stand on the North West corner of Market Square, adjoining the Store of Mr. James Kyle, where he has received in part, and is now receiving, an entirely new Stock of Goods, embracing nearly every variety of styles usually called for in the Dry Goods trade—among which are

Handsome Ombre Strip'd Glace Silks,		
Paris, Chena Strip'd	do	do
Solid Plaids and Strip'd	do	do

Gro d'Rhine; Handsome Silk Robes, all colors, some very fine; Printed Bareges, all colors;

do	Grenadines,	
do	Organdies,	
do	do	Robes.

A Large and Handsome Lot of Embroideries, Collars and Under Sleeves, &c.; Plain and Emb'd L. C. Handk'fs; Kid Gloves; Bonnets; Ribbons; Hooped Skirts; Emb'd Skirting; &c.; Ready-Made Clothing; Boots, Gaiters; &c., &c.

With many other articles not enumerated.

PETER CROW.

March 29, 1856. 92-tf

REMOVED.

I HAVE removed my Stock of **CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS**, from my old stand in the Fayetteville Hotel Building, to the Store formerly occupied by Messrs Hall & Sackett, Hay Street, opposite Edwin Glover's Jewelry Store, where may be found at all times a complete Stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

Suited to the taste of buyers and to the season.

Gentlemen and Youths will always find goods to suit from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot. All of which I am determined to sell as cheap for cash or credit of 90 days to punctual customers, as any other house in the city.

Money wanted for old accounts.

The Speckled Shirt still on hand, and Coats and Pants to match.

I am now receiving direct from New York my Spring purchases, the whole will be to hand in a few days. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.

JAS. McPHERSON,
One Door west of Messrs. Worth & Utley.

April 3. 92-4w

Spring Goods for 1856.

B. F. PEARCE

IS NOW OPENING, a large and well selected Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Among which may be found for the Ladies,

Black and colored Silks; Silk Tissues and Bareges; Challies and Battiste; Brilliantes; Printed Lawns; Jaconets and Organdies; Jaconet, Swiss, and Plaid Muslins; Embroidered Swiss Muslin; Edgings and Insertions; Collars and Undersleeves; Embroidered Flirts; Corded, Cactus, Grass, and Whalebone Skirts; Crape, Silk, and Straw Bonnets; and a large and handsome assortment of French, English, and American Prints; Gloves; Hose, &c.

FOR THE GENTLEMEN.

Cloths, Fancy and Black Cassimeres; Vesting; White, Brown and Buff, Linen Drills; Irish Linen; Drab D'Ete; Farmer's Satin; Farmer's Drill; Moleskin, Panama, Leghorn, and Palm Leaf Hats; and a large assortment of Ready Made Clothing, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

Boots and Shoes; Umbrellas and Parasols, Bleached and Brown Shirting and Sheeting, and every variety in the Yankee Notion line, which will be sold at a small advance for CASH, or on time to punctual customers, either at Wholesale or Retail.

B. F. PEARCE,
Late Pearce & Ferguson.

Hay St., Fayetteville, March 19, 1856. 88-tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving my Fall and Winter Stock of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

These goods were bought late in the season, and consequently at reduced prices. My stock of **BOOTS and SHOES** is complete, embracing many kinds of extra sizes; Blankets, Kerseys, &c.; Hats, fine and common.

THOS. J. JOHNSON,
Old Stand, near the Cape Fear Bank and Market place.

Nov. 12. 62-tf

COUNCIL, RAY & CO.,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE,

ARE now receiving their FALL STOCK of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS,

In which may be found FOR THE LADIES:

Plain, col'd, Plaid, White and Black DeLAINES; CASHMERES and MERINOS; Plain and Fig'd Fancy and Black SILKS; Cloth MANTLES and CLOAKS; Cloak CLOTH; SKIRTS and SKIRTING; Merino VESTS; BONNETS; EMBROIDERIES, &c

FOR GENTLEMEN:

Hats, Boots and Shoes; Vestings; Cassimeres; White, Black and Fancy Stocks and Cravats, Ready-Made Clothing, &c

—ALSO,—

Linsey, Kerseys and Plains, Blankets, Brogan's, Table Cloths and Covers, Allendale Sheetings, Children's Kid Gloves, Wool Socks and Comforts; Youths' and Boy's Clothing, English and Italian Crapes; Dimity, Embroidery Silks and Braids.

A good assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS, SHOES, and GAITERS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c

Sept. 20. 37-tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WE are receiving our Spring and Summer supply, consisting of a very large and general assortment of Gents', Ladies', Boys', Misses', and Children's Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes, with a large assortment of Servants' Shoes.

—ALSO—

Trunks; Calf, Goat, Lining, and Binding Skins; Shoe Thread; Lasts; Pegs, &c

Which we offer very cheap for Cash, or on time to prompt customers.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

March 20, 1855. 87-6w

BEAUTY! ELEGANCE! ECONOMY!

COMBINED in my well assorted Stock of No. One

Ready-Made Clothing

For Gentlemen, Youths and Boys.

Furnishing Goods.

Such as Dress Shirts of French Fancy Linen and fine plain Irish Linens, &c

FANCY GOODS;

STRAW HATS; WIDE-AWAKES;

BOOTS.

GENTLEMENS' GAITERS of every description, PATENT LEATHER OXFORD TIES.

Sole Leather Travelling ***TRUNKS;*** Trunks for Ladies with secret Drawers and Bonnet Boxes attached.

Valises; Carpet Bags; Umbrellas;
WALKING CANES;
SEGARS;

LOOKING GLASSES, Large and Small;

and "last but not least" a few more of "THE VESTS" left, with countless invisible profiles of different Phisiognomies.

Making in all the Largest, Cheapest and Handsomest Assortment of Goods in this branch of business ever exhibited in this Market.

I would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally extended to me, and I have no hesitation in saying that the result will be a satisfactory one to my customers.

GEORGE BRANDT,
South side Hay Street

Fayetteville, N. C., April 10, 1856. 94-2m

ALWAYS ON HAND AND FOR SALE
CHEAP,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

Together with a general assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES and LIQUORS,

Which I am anxious to sell or exchange for Produce of any kind usually sold in this Market.

W. H. CARVER,
Hay Street, near the Market

Nov. 7 51-tf

CROCKERY.

I HAVE received my Spring supplies of EARTHENWARE AND LOOKING GLASSES. Country Merchants are invited to examine my stock. They will lose time, and not save money, by ordering from the North themselves.

W. N. TILLINGHAST,
Dealer in China, Glass and Earthenware.

March 22, 1856. 89-6w

We are now receiving and expect to keep up a large stock of Groceries.

WE OFFER

150 BAGS Coffee—Rio, Laguira and Java,
10 Hhds. Sugars,
50 " Molasses,
1,000 Sacks Salt,
75 Bbls. Sugars,—coffee, crush'd & pow'd,
125 Bags Shot,
45 Kegs Powder,
20 Hhds. Western Bacon,
3,500 Lbs. N. C. "
50,000 Segars, assorted qualities,
100 Boxes Cheese,

With every other article in our line. All of which we will dispose of low for CASH, or exchange for produce at best prices.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

May 23. 3-tf

SUGAR-HOUSE MOLASSES.

20 HHDS. superior Sugar-House Molasses, just received and for sale by JAS. G. COOK.

Jan. 7, 1856. 67-

Fall and Winter Goods.

J. & T. Waddill,

HAY STREET,

ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter GOODS consisting of a large and well selected stock of

Groceries,	Hats and Caps,
Hardware,	Saddlery and Leather,
Cutlery,	Heavy articles in the Drug line,
Blacksmith & Turpentine Tools,	Ready-made Clothing, and
Agricultural Implements,	Staple Dry Goods.
Boots and Shoes,	

This Stock we are prepared to Job or Retail.

Fayetteville, Oct. 24, 1854. 43tf

☞ We ask the Planters and Turpentine men to examine our Kerseys, Negro Blankets, Hats and Shoes.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to us previous to the 1st January will call and settle either by note or cash, and oblige us.

McDONALD & WHALEY

N. B. A good assortment of SADDLES AND HARNESS always on hand for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Feb'y 17, 1855. 76tf

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.

WE keep constantly on hand an assortment of the above SAFES, warranted fire-proof; and desirous of extending the demand for them, have induced the makers to consent to deliver them here at New York prices.

D. & W. McLAURIN, Agents.

June 10, 1854. 4tf

NEW STOCK OF
Books and Stationery.

WE are now receiving our usual New Stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY, embracing a great variety of

SCHOOL, LAW, MEDICAL

AND

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

Together with a large and varied stock of

Blank Books, Paper, Envelopes, &c.

Country Merchants and others are invited to call, as we offer the above stock on the best terms.

Oct. 8. E. J. HALE & SON.

Fayetteville Hotel.

THE Subscribers having this day leased this Hotel for a term of years, will be pleased to see their friends and the travelling public at this House. At the same time we hope they will be patient and bear with our imperfections until we shall have put the House in such repair as we desire.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

J. H. ROBERTS, F. N. ROBERTS.

March 1, 1855. 80-tf

SHEMWELL HOUSE.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year, and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.

March 24, 1855. 86-tf

FOR SALE.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO., desirous of changing their business, offer for sale the FURNITURE AND FIXTURES of the Fayetteville Hotel, together with a lease of the Building till the 1st of July 1858.

This Hotel is too favorably known to the public to require recommendation from us, and we feel assured that a rare chance to make money is embraced in the above offer.

Any information respecting the business of the House will be cheerfully given to such as may make inquiry. Terms made easy.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

March 1, 1856. 83-tf

LUTTERLOH & CO'S LINE,

For Passengers and Freight.

STEAMER FANNY LUTTERLOH leaves her wharf at Fayetteville at sun-rise, on Mondays and Thursdays, and at Wilmington on Tuesdays and Fridays 10 o'Clock, A. M., (Passengers and Freights.) Steamer Rowan (in good repair,) with good Flats, will run regularly for Freights.

J. F. MARSH, Agent Fayetteville.
W. P. ELLIOTT, Agent Wilmington.

August 7, 1855. 25tf

Wilmington & Fayetteville Passenger Line.

THE NEW STEAMER "MAGNOLIA" will leave Fayetteville Tuesdays and Fridays at 15 minutes after sunrise, and Wilmington Wednesdays and Saturdays at o'clock Passage $4.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

June 14, 1855. 9-tf

UNION LINE.

CHARLESTON to CHERAW &c., Via GEORGETOWN.

STEAMERS MARION AND GOV. GRAHAM.

THE owners of the Marion having purchased the Gov. Graham, will for the future run in connection with her on the Pee Dee River.

The Marion has for several years been on the Pee Dee River, and is well known as the most prompt and efficient Boat in the trade.

The Steamer Gov. Graham was built for the Cape Fear River, is of very light draft, and for the last year has been engaged on the Pee Dee, and during the extraordinary low stages of the River last Fall never failed to make her regular trips with full freights and without detention.

Shippers by this line may be certain of having their freights delivered at any stage of the river without delay, as the Gov. Graham will ALWAYS take the Marion's freight up the River when she cannot get up on account of low water. Consignments to the agents in Charleston and Georgetown forwarded free of commissions.

CALDWELL & ROBINSON,
Agents in Charleston.
SHACKELFORD & FRASER,
Agents in Georgetown.
DAN'L A. HORN, Agent in Cheraw.

Feb'y 22, 1856. 81-3m

REDUCED FARE.

Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Jan. 1, 1852. f

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber has opened a shop on Anderson street, in the room formerly occupied as a Lawyer's office by A. A. T. Smith; at which all kinds of work in his line will be executed with neatness and despatch, according to the latest fashions. He solicits the custom of his friends and the public.

THOMAS RHODES.

Fayetteville, March 10. 85-tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has removed to SHAW'S NEW BUILDING, Gillespie Street, where he intends carrying on the **TAILORING** BUSINESS in all its branches. Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.

B. MONAGHAN.

March 28, 1853 81-tf

OLD RYE WHISKEY.

THE Subscriber is the only authorised agent in Fayetteville for the sale of the Hon. R. C. Puryear's Celebrated ***OLD RYE WHISKEY.*** He will be supplied with this superior Whiskey to meet the demand.

W. DRAUGHON.

Fayetteville, March 26. 90-tf

SPIRIT BARRELS.

ALWAYS on hand and for sale at the lowest market price, SUPERIOR SPIRIT BARRELS.

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

May 28. 4-tf

THE highest cash price paid for Turpentine. White Oak Staves, and Oak or Ashe Heading. Call on Jas. W. Strange, who can always be found at the Still.

McLAURIN & STRANGE.

Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

FOR SALE CHEAP.

7 SECOND HAND BUGGIES in good repair.

A. A. McKETHAN

McLAURIN & STRANGE

HAVE on hand, a large stock of superior SPIRIT BARRELS, which they would sell at a reduced price for cash. Persons wishing to make engagements would do well to call on us before making engagements, as we warrant a good article.

April 20, 1855. 95tf

200 Casks Fresh Lime, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair and Cement, Mackerel and Herring, by

J. W. POWERS & CO.

April 19. 98tf

2,800 *ACRES*
Of Valuable Land For Sale.

THE Subscriber having determined to remove South, offers for Sale, his VALUABLE PLANTATION containing 2,800 Acres, lying in the fork of Cape Fear and Lower Little Rivers; and formerly owned by Rev. David S. Williams.

550 Acres of said tract of Land are cleared and in a high state of cultivation; and is believed to be surpassed by none in this portion of the State, either for the production of Cotton or Grain.

A large part of the uncleared Land is heavily timbered with Red and White Oak, convenient to Cape Fear River; and affords excellent winter and summer range for hogs or cattle.

There are on the place two very desirable residences, with fine dwellings and all necessary out-houses, in good condition; and the location is as healthy and the water as fine as the country affords; and "last but not least" one of the most pleasant and desirable neighborhoods any where to be found.

The subscriber is aware that but little credit is due to newspaper puffs generally, but he will guarantee to sell the above named lands, cheaper than such quality can be bought in this section of country.

Terms will be made easy to accommodate purchasers, and propositions to divide will be considered.

A. S. McKAY.

Averasboro', N. C., April 2. 93-tf

Protection from Lightning.

THE Subscriber would call the attention of persons wishing protection from Lightning to his ***IMPROVED CONDUCTORS.***

The points are composed of Steel, plated with pure Silver, presenting seven distinct points in one. The rods are connected with nuts, forming one continuous rod, insulated with glass, about five feet apart, the staples firmly fixed in the wall of the building, placing the rod three inches from the building and out of the influence of nails and other attractive materials, and cutting off all connection between the rod and building.

Orders sent to me or left at A. A. McKethan's promptly attended to.

W. T. BATTLEY.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1856. 92-tf

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS.

THE undersigned having purchased the entire interest of Jacob Senneff, in the Manufacturing of

Steel and Cane Reeds, Cotton and Worsted Heddles, and Manufacturers Finding Business,

Will continue at the Old Stand, No. 72, North 3d Street, one door below Cherry, Philadelphia.

JOHN H. STOCKTON / JOHN W. MITCHELL / J. H. STOCKTON & CO.

☞ Mendenhall's Loom Findings made to order.

March 1, 1856. 88-3mpd

HERRING'S

Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.

THE great interest manifested by the public to procure more perfect security from Fire for valuable papers, such as BONDS, MORTGAGES, DEEDS, NOTES, and BOOKS OF ACCOUNT, than the ordinary SAFES heretofore in use had afford, induced the Subscribers to devote a large portion of time and attention during the past *fourteen years in making improvements and discoveries for this object*, and they now beg leave to assure their numerous friends, and the public generally, that their efforts have been crowned with complete success, and now offer the "IMPROVED HERRING'S PATENT WORLD'S FAIR PREMIUM FIRE PROOF SAFES" as the

CHAMPION SAFE OF THE WORLD,

HAVING BEEN AWARDED MEDALS AT BOTH THE

World's Fair, London, 1851, and in New York, 1853.

As superior to all others. It is now, undoubtedly, entitled to that appellation, and secured with HALL'S PATENT POWDER PROOF LOCKS (which also was awarded MEDALS as above,) forms the most perfect Fire and Burglar Proof Safes ever before offered to the Public.

The Subscribers also manufacture all kinds of Boiler and Chilled Iron Bank Chests and Vaults, Vault Doors, and Money Drawer or Chests, for Brokers, Jewellers, and Private Families, for Plate, Diamonds, and other Valuables. And are also Patentees, by purchase, and Manufacturers of

JONES' PATENT PERMUTATION BANK LOCK.

SILAS C. HERRING & CO., Patentees,
GREEN BLOCK, Nos. 135, 137 & 139 Water Street.

Agent for North Carolina, J. R. BLOSSOM, Wilmington.

Feb'y 11. 77-3mpd

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!

THE SUBSCRIBER has erected a **STEAM SAW MILL,**

8 miles from Fayetteville, on the Western Plank Road, and will be prepared to furnish

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER,

at the shortest notice, deliverable either in town or at the Mill. Terms as reasonable as can be afforded.

Mr. Jas. F. Marsh, of the firm of Troy & Marsh, in Fayetteville, is authorised to make contracts for my Lumber.

DAVID KIVETT.

Cumberland Co., Jan'y 25, 1856. 73-6m

THE UNDERSIGNED

WILL receive proposals for constructing footways on each side of Eccles's Bridge, to be built out side of the present banisters of the bridge, and to be about 8 feet wide.

A. McLEAN, } Committee.
WM. McLAURIN, }

Feb'y 18, 1856. 79tf

TO DISTILLERS.

WE will pay the highest cash price for SPIRITS TURPENTINE, and request Distillers to give us a call when in market.

J. & T. WADDILL.

June 26, 1855. 8tf

Fish Nets & Net Twine

For sale by W. H. CARVER.

March 6 84-tf

The University's Family Remedies:

ISSUED under the Seal, Sanction and Authority of **THE UNIVERSITY**

OF FREE MEDICINE AND POPULAR KNOWLEDGE:

Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, April 29, 1853, with a Capital of $100,000,

Mainly for the purpose of arresting the evils of Spurious and Worthless Nostrums; also, for supplying the Community with

RELIABLE REMEDIES

Wherever a Competent Physician cannot or will not be employed. This Institution, located in Philadelphia —Home Dispensary and office,

No. 68 ARCH STREET,

has purchased from Dr. JOHN R. ROWAND, his CELEBRATED

ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE,

Known for upwards of twenty-five years as the only sure and safe cure for

FEVER AND AGUE, &c.,

and his inestimable Remedy for

BOWEL COMPLAINTS,

ROWAND'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF BLACKBERRY ROOT,

which highly improved and

POPULAR REMEDIES, together with

The University's Remedy for Complaints of the LUNGS;
The University's Remedy for DISPEPSIA or INDIGESTION;
The University's Remedy for COSTIVE-BOWELS, are for sale by J. N. SMITH, Druggist.

Jan'y 22. 72-3m

Corporation Bonds of the Town of Fayetteville for Sale!

AGREEABLE to an Act of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, ratified Dec. 25 1852, authorizing the Town of Fayetteville to issue her Bonds to the amount of $100,000, in the aggregate, for the purpose of paying her subscription to the Western Rail Road Company.

Therefore, it is ordered by the Commissioners of Fayetteville, that the Treasurer of the Town receive sealed proposals, until the 1st of November next, for the purchase of $50,000, in sums of $500 each of said Bonds, or any part thereof. Bonds to run twenty years, with Coupons attached,—interest payable semi-annually. The said Bonds shall be under the seal of the Corporation, and binding on the faith of the same.

WM. WARDEN, Town Treasurer.

Sept. 26, 1855. 39-

NOTICE.

COL. NATHAN KING is our authorized Agent to make contracts for the delivery of Lumber and Timber and for the purchase of Crude Turpentine, at Kingsbury, in Cumberland County.

May 22, 1855. J. & T. WADDILL. 3-tf

New Spring Goods!

McARN & LILLY

ARE NOW Receiving at their Old Stand at **FLORAL COLLEGE,** the largest stock of

DRY GOODS

Ever offered in this part of the country. Their Stock of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Mantillas, Embroideries,
RIBBONS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, BONNETS, &c.,

will be found handsome and attractive. For Gentlemen they have a very large assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large assortment of Goods in pieces. Also a nice assortment of

CROCKERY, Cigars, Snuff, Tobacco, Pickles, Preserves, &c.

All of which they intend to sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or on time to prompt paying customers. All persons in want of handsome Goods will do well by giving them a call, as they are confident their Stock has been as well selected as any which can be found in the neighboring towns.

April 3. 93*tf

P. S. All persons indebted to us previous to 1st January, are requested to call and settle.

THE WAR WILL END!
NEW GOODS AT LAURINBURGH.

THE Subscribers having recently located at this place for the purpose of carrying on the Mercantile Business, would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of this community to call and examine their beautiful and well selected Stock of

SPRING GOODS.

And in so doing, we hope that we shall be able to convince you that it will be to your interest, as well as ours, to confine your trade to our Store. We purchased our goods at a low rate, *and are determined to pay for them*, which will enable us to sell at prices to suit customers.

ANDREWS & ODUM.

April 4, 1856. 93*4t

REMEMBER!

H. R. PRICE,
Fashionable Tailor.

TAKES the Liberty of informing the Public of Montgomery and Richmond Counties, that he has taken an office attached to the Store belonging to Messrs. Townsend, Steele & Co., PEKIN, Montgomery county. His matured experience will enable him to execute all orders entrusted to his care, with neatness and despatch, and in the most approved and fashionable style.

Every description of Gentlemen's Garments cut to order at the shortest notice.

Agent for Fowler & Wells's Phrenological and other publications.

Pekin, March 21, 1856. 91*6t

NOTICE.

MY wife MARY COLE, has left my bed and board without cause: This is therefore to forewarn any and all persons from trading with her, harboring or boarding her in any way, as I am determined not to pay any accounts she may make against me or pay her board.

STEPHEN COLE.

March 12, 1856. 91*1m

Montgomery Male Academy.

R. A. CHAMBERS, Teacher.

THE FIFTH Session of this Institution will commence the FIRST MONDAY in JANUARY, 1856. Students coming in within a week of the beginning of the Session will be charged for the whole Session; those coming after that time will be charged from the time of entering to the end of the Session without a special contract to the contrary.

Tuition: $8, $12 and $16 per Session of 21 weeks
Board, fuel and washing $7 per month.

Pekin, Montgomery, Dec. 6, 1855. 60*tf

VALUABLE LANDS for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his LANDS in Bladen county, on South River, containing **2300** acres,—300 acres of which is farming land, in a high state of cultivation. The remainder is pine land, with a Saw and Grist Mill on the best stream in the county.

The above Lands will be sold cheap if application is made soon. For further information address the subscriber at Gravelly Hill P. O., Bladen county, N. C.

P. L. ANDERS.

March 16, 1856. 89*tf

New Wagon Establishment
By WM. WATSON.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has completed his new establishment on Maxwell street, near Mr. E. W. Willkings' Store; and is now prepared to receive orders for

CARTS, WAGONS, DRAYS, &c.,

which shall be promptly executed.

All work done by him shall be of the best workmanship and material that the country can afford.

REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch.

Also, *HORSE-SHOEING* will be strictly attended to.

N. B. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

Fayetteville, May 25, 1855. 4-Y

Wagon Making and Blacksmithing.

THE undersigned having purchased the entire stock formerly owned by Holland, Weisiger & Co., will still carry on the Wagon Making and Blacksmithing business generally. Always on hand, Wagons of all sizes, with Wood or Iron Axletrees, with or without Bodies. Repairing done promptly and warranted to give the fullest satisfaction. Machine work of any description made or repaired. Mill work and in short any thing that can be made of wood, iron or steel. I have the best Horse-shoer in the county, and am determined to spare no pains to please those who may favor me with their patronage. Mr. Jesse Weisiger will superintend the work in the Wood Shop as usual. Don't forget the old Shop corner of Maxwell and Franklin streets, Fuller's old stand.

J. W. WELSH.

Jan'y 26. 73-3m

Turpentine Barrels.

I OFFER ***TWO THOUSAND TURPENTINE BARRELS*** for sale, LOW, if applied for soon.

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

Wilmington, April 5, 1856. 93-1m

Carolinian 1 month.

C. BLACK

IS NOW RECEIVING HIS STOCK OF

Spring & Summer Goods,

Consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,
Hats, Boots, Shoes, Straw Goods, &c.,

Which will be sold low for Cash or on time to responsible prompt paying customers.

Floral College, N. C., April 3, 1856. 93*3m

NOTICE

IS Hereby given, that application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of a new Certificate for Two Shares of the Capital Stock of said Bank, in the name of John McArn,—the original Certificate for the same having been lost or destroyed.

D. B. McARN, Adm'r of John McArn.

Feb'y 15, 1856. 79*3m

A NEW WORK.

Gardening for the South.

BY W. N. White, of Athens, Georgia. A most complete manual for every department of Horticulture, embracing the Vegetable Garden and the Fruit Garden, adapted particularly to the Southern States. Price $1 25.

To be obtained of all Booksellers, or sent by us prepaid to any part of the Union on receipt of price.

C. M. SAXTON & CO.,
Agricultural Book Publishers,
140 Fulton street, New York.

90-9tpd

Methodist Hymns, various styles; and Methodist Disciplines, just received.

Dec. 22. E. J. HALE & SON.

A CHANCE to MAKE MONEY

PROFITABLE AND HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT

THE subscriber is desirous of having an agent in each county and town of the Union. A capital of from $5 to $10 only will be required, and anyone like an efficient, energetic man can make from three to five dollars per day; some of the Agents are realizing twice that sum. Every information will be given by addressing, with a stamp to pay return letter

WM. A. KINSLER,
Box 1228 Philadelphia, Pa., Post Office.

April 12. 94*6tpd

New Goods

At the New Building near Liberty Point

WM. MACINTYRE has open and for sale a Full Stock of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS;
READY-MADE CLOTHING;
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters;
Hats and Bonnets;
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

Hardware;
Table and Pocket Cutlery;

A full stock of

GROCERIES.

PLOWS AND PLOW-CASTINGS.

April 14, 1856. 94*5w

MRS. BROTHERS' HOTEL

FAIR BLUFF, COLUMBUS, N. C.

THIS well known Hotel the Dining House for the passengers going North and South, and the Office of the stage lines to Fayetteville, Lumberton and Conwayboro', is located immediately on the Wil. & Man. Rail Road, at Fair Bluff, Columbus county, N. C., sixty-three miles south of Wilmington. The House is entirely new, and furnished with new furniture, in a style inferior to no establishment of the kind in the South. The facilities afforded by communication with Wilmington and Charleston twice a day, enables the Proprietress to procure for her table, every delicacy, and no pains or expense shall be spared to maintain the extensive reputation of the culinary department of her house.

The BAR is supplied with the most superior brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars, and is under the supervision of a gentleman thoroughly acquainted with the business. The Stage for Lumberton and Fayetteville leaves this house Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1 o'clock, P. M, immediately after the arrival of the Northern and Southern Trains. The Conwayboro' Stage leaves the same days at 6 o'clock, A. M. Passengers on the Cars have sufficient time to dine, and those stopping over will find attentive servants at the platform to take charge of their baggage.

The efforts of the subscriber to contribute to the comfort of her guests heretofore, warrant her in the assurance that a generous public will assist in sustaining her house.

Comfortable and convenient arrangements are made for families wishing to spend the summer in the country. Persons wishing to remain over night, and thereby avoiding the night travelling on the cars, will find every thing in readiness for their reception.

M. A. BROTHERS

Fair Bluff, April 5. 93*3m

WANTED.

AT my Bucket Factory, 2½ miles South of Fayetteville, on the Wilmington road, 3000 JUNIPER LOGS, 8 feet long, and at least 8 inches in diameter free from knots,—for which a liberal price will be paid.

G. H. MAKEPEACE.

March 27, 1856. 91-3m

Wagon Making and Blacksmithing.

THE Subscriber, having rented the premises lately occupied by A. E. Giersh, in the rear of Messrs. Stedman & Horne, begs respectfully to offer his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding neighborhood, and will insure his friends that any work intrusted to him will be executed in a manner to insure patronage, as he is determined to use no Timber but such as is thoroughly seasoned and of good quality.

Wagons of all sizes, Carts, and Drays, made or repaired.

Particular attention paid to **Horseshoeing**, and BLACKSMITH WORK generally.

WILLIAM WEMYSS.

Feb'y 1, 1856. 75*y

Leather Belting or Bands.

At Thomasville Depot, Davidson, N. C.

MANUFACTURED by the subscriber, either single or double, made from the best Northern Belt Leather, stretched piece by piece by improved machinery, cemented and copper riveted, at New York prices.

CHAS. M. LINES.

Thomasville, Davidson County, N. C.

☞ All orders promptly attended to, and Belts forwarded according to directions. ☜ The above Belts for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

Dec. 31, 1855. 65*tf

Patent Barrel Machinery.

INTERESTING TO

Mill Owners, Turpentine Distillers,

And all who have an extensive use for Barrels and Kegs.

THE Subscriber is the Proprietor of the Patent of the Machine known as **"TRAPP'S *Patent Barrel Machine.*"** for the territory of North Carolina, and is desirous of selling Machines with the right to use them in the several Counties of the State. He is also desirous of selling the rights of the same Machine for the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Texas. The following describes some of the advantages of the Machine:

It takes the timber in the bolt, saws the staves, hollowing with the grain, cuts them all of equal length, planes both inside and outside perfectly smooth, tries the quality of the timber, joints them in a perfect manner, giving each stave its proper proportion of bilge, according to its width, be it wide or narrow, howells, cuts the croze, turns the head and prepares the Barrel or Keg for the hooping process, in a manner so perfect, complete and well finished, that we challenge the world to produce a better Barrel, Firkin, or Keg, than our Machines make at the rate of **three hundred per day to the single set**—to which we invite the particular attention of all who chhose to give them an inspection.

Advantages over Hand-Made Work.

We make our own Staves and Heading, and make twenty-five per cent. more stock from the same given amount of timber, saving thereby one-quarter in cost of material. Our staves are made perfectly straight, have the same hollow and round as when set up in the cask; are of a uniform thickness; are *jointed* more accurately—being mathematically true from one end to the other; our casks are tighter, stronger, all of equal weight and capacity, uniform in appearance, and are all perfectly *water-tight*. They cost only about two-thirds what the same article would, if made by hand, and will sell for considerably more in any market.

We have a shop at FRANKLINSVILLE, Randolph Co., N. C., where any persons who wish, can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to